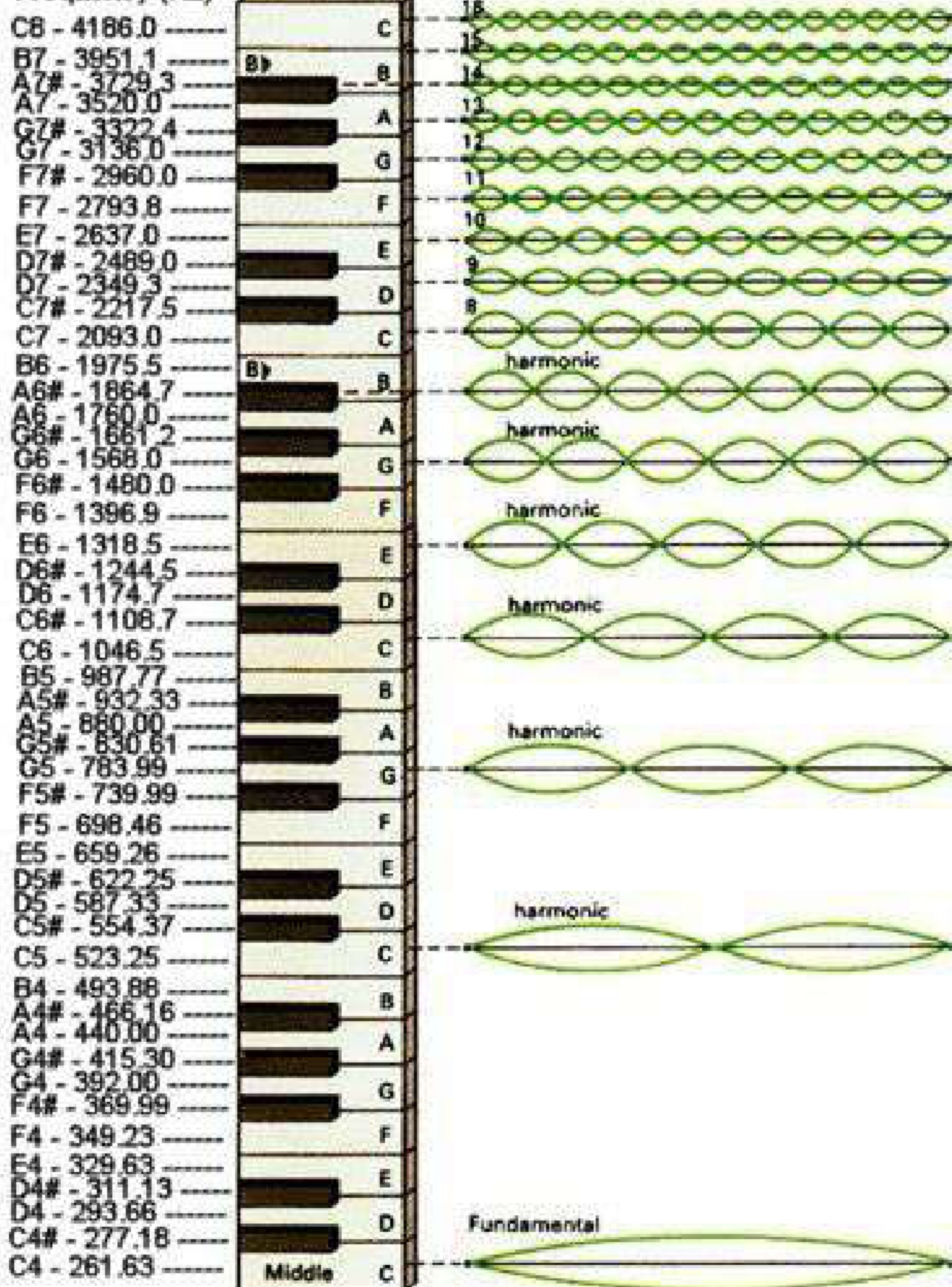


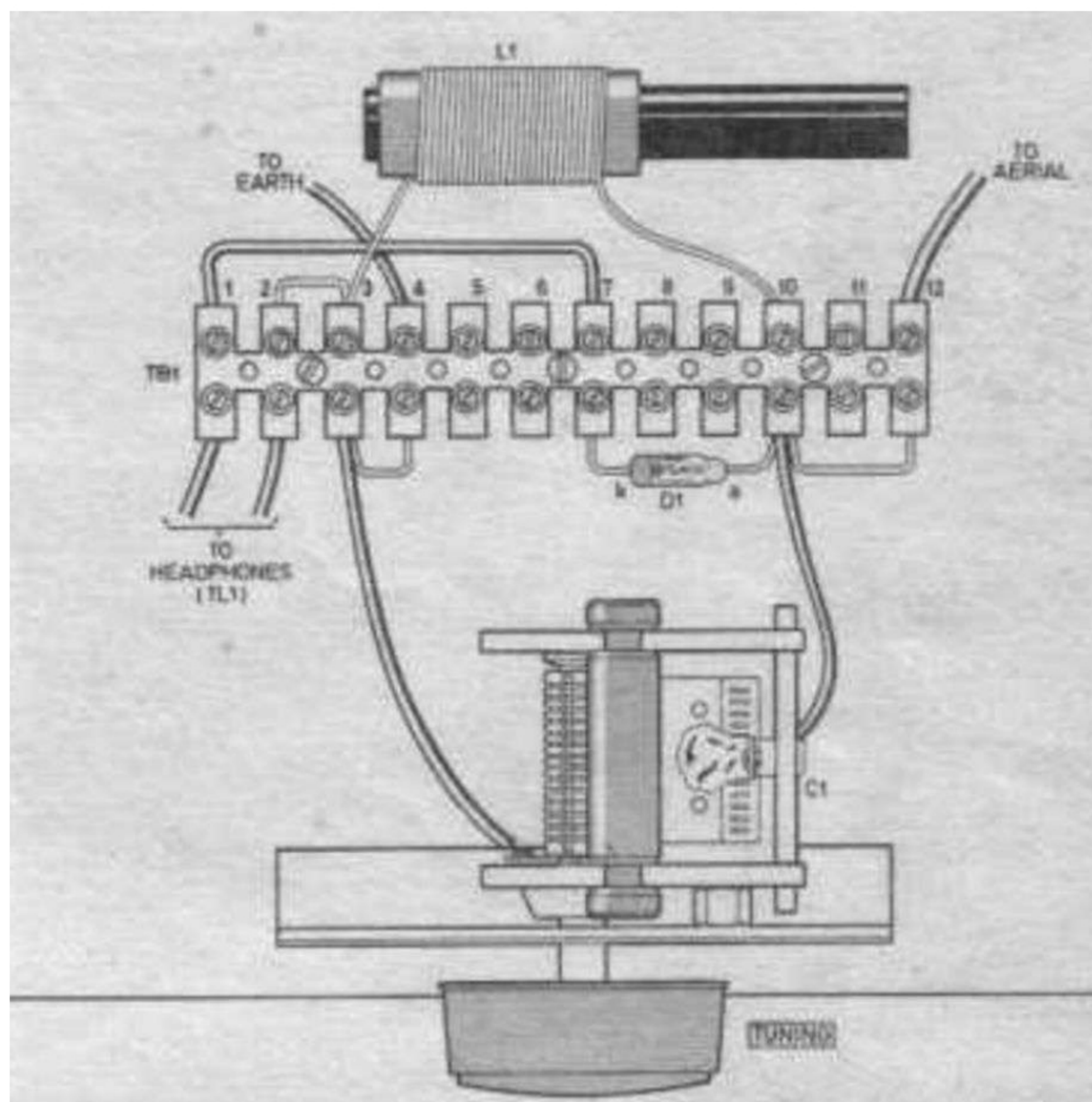
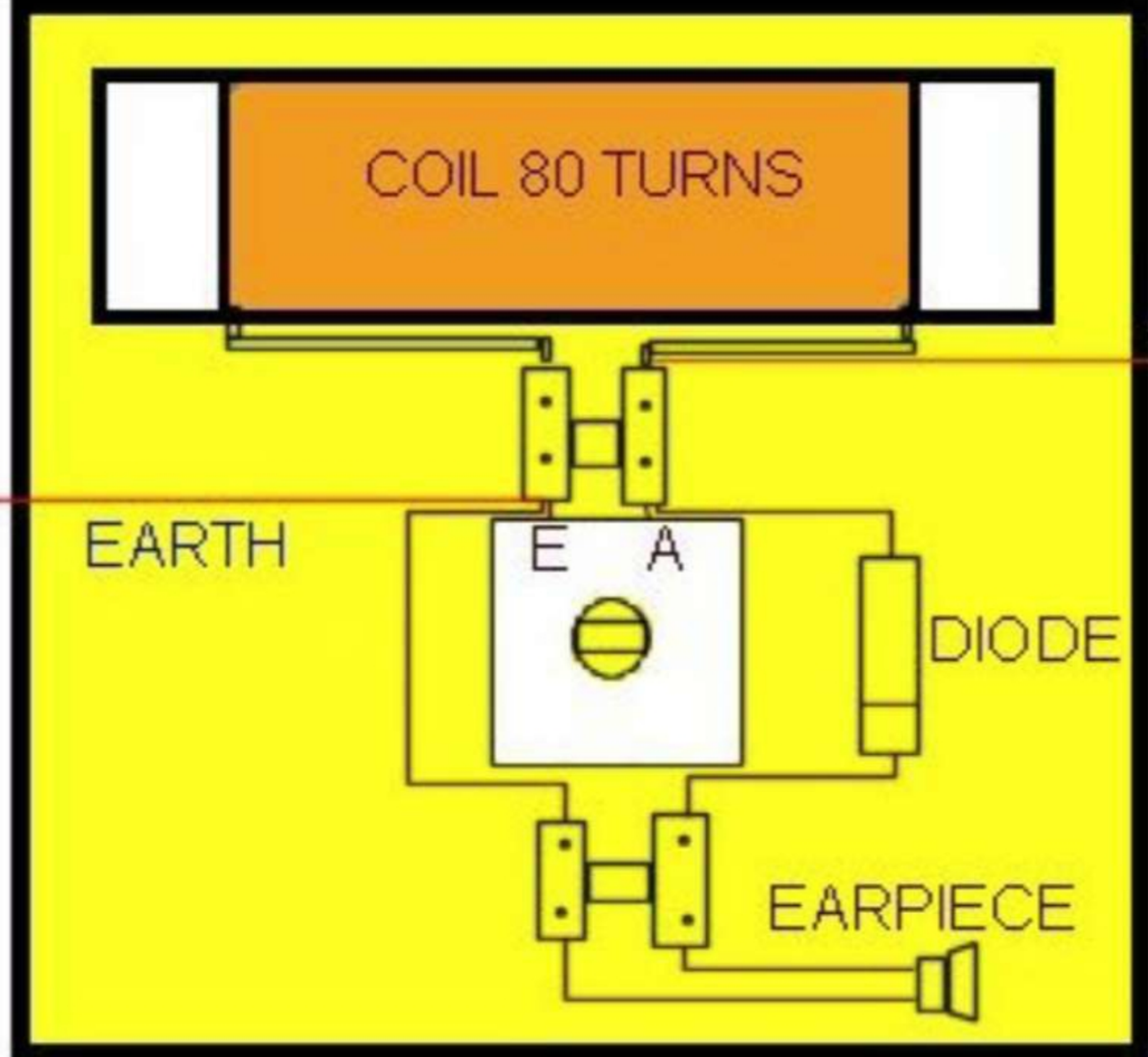
WATCH YOUR THOUGHTS THEY BECOME YOUR WORDS,
 WATCH YOUR WORDS THEY BECOME YOUR FEELINGS,
 WATCH YOUR FEELINGS THEY BECOME YOUR ACTIONS,
 WATCH YOUR ACTIONS THEY BECOME YOUR HABITS,
 WATCH YOUR HABITS THEY BECOME YOUR LIFESTYLE,
 WATCH YOUR LIFESTYLE IT CONTROLS YOUR DESTINY.



05/07/2013 04:26

Frequency (Hz)







24738AP1152-180225

Cape Cod Crystal Radio



Cape Cod Crystal Radio

Aerial

Tune

Earth

Phones

Two Band

L1

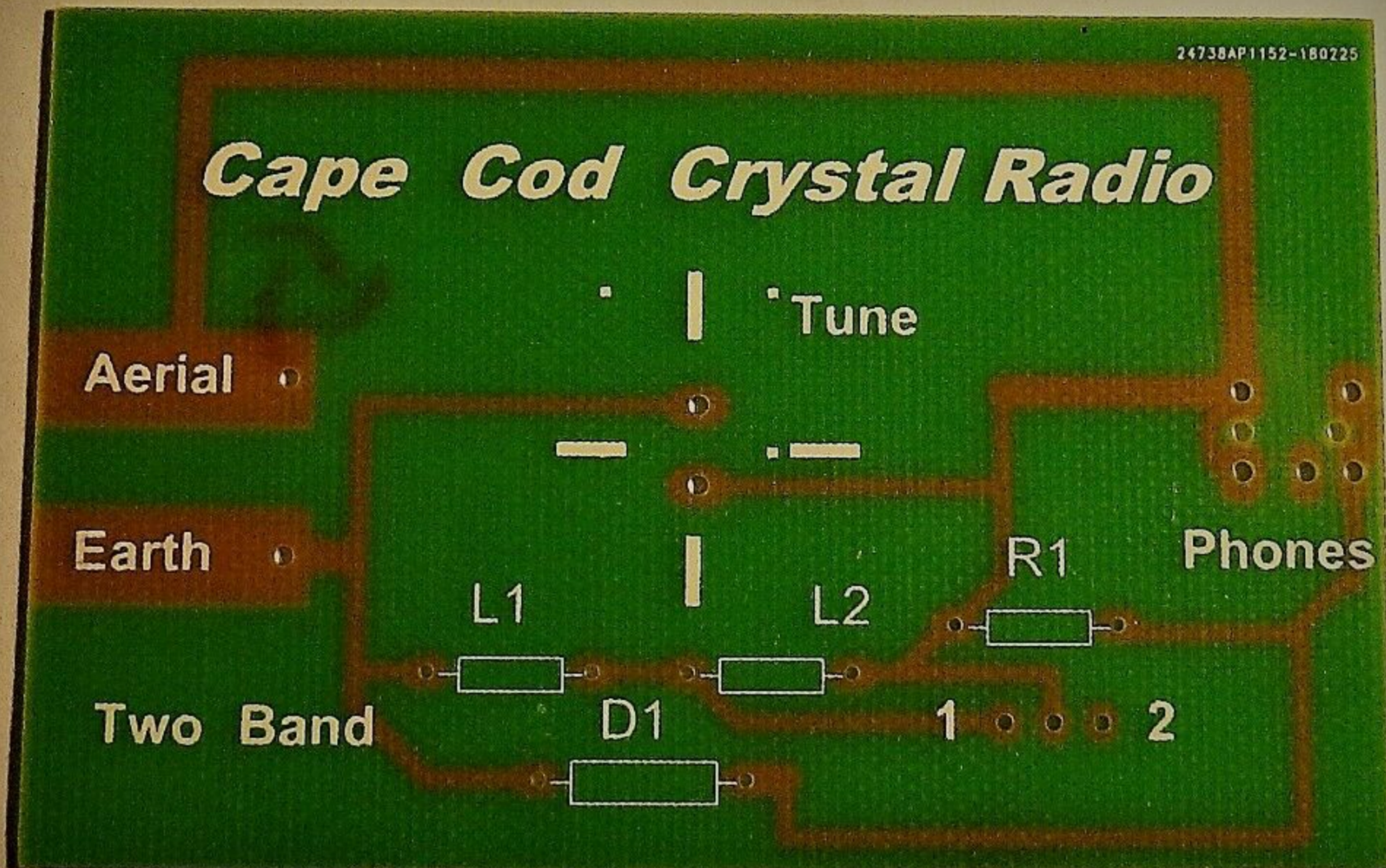
L2

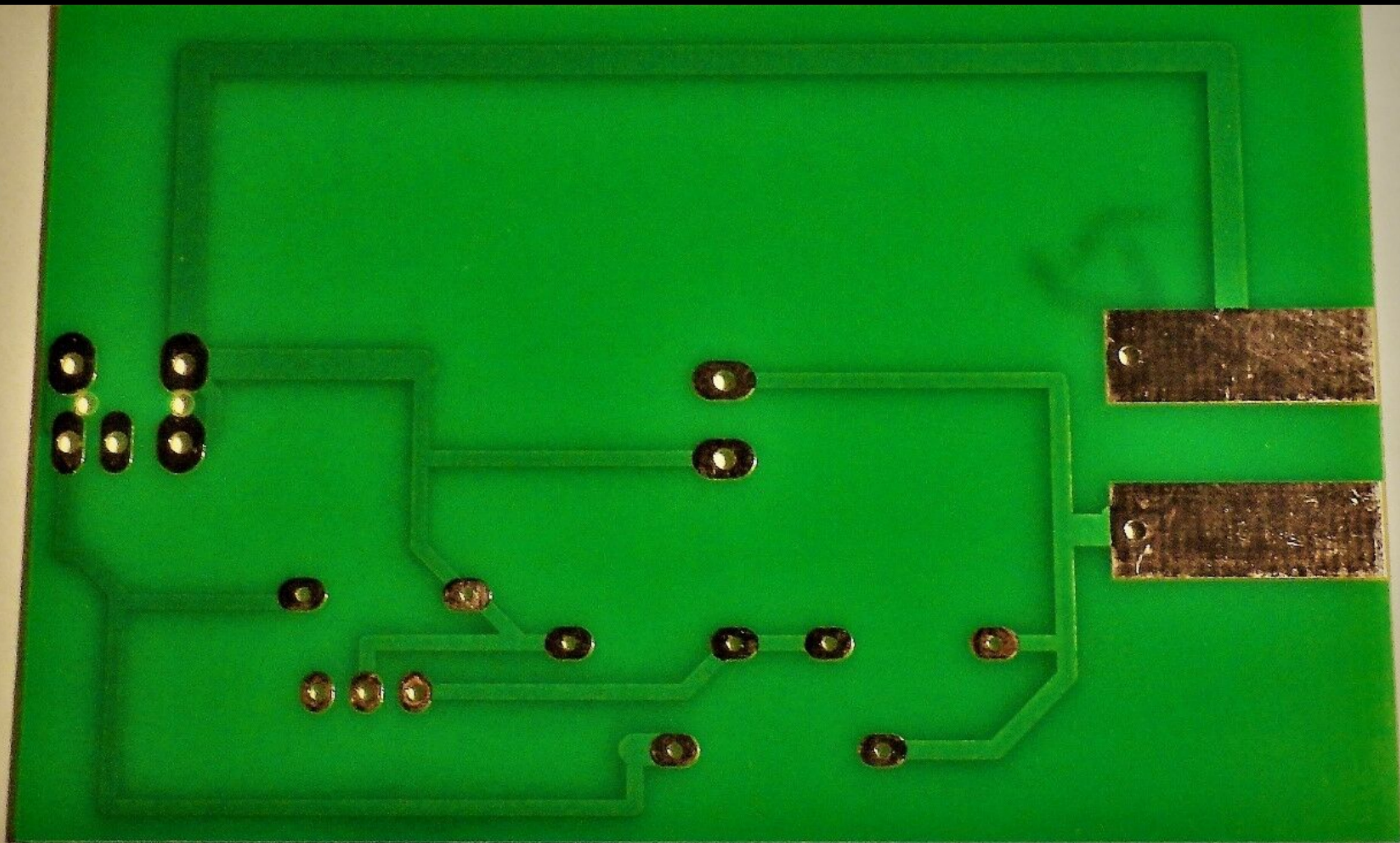
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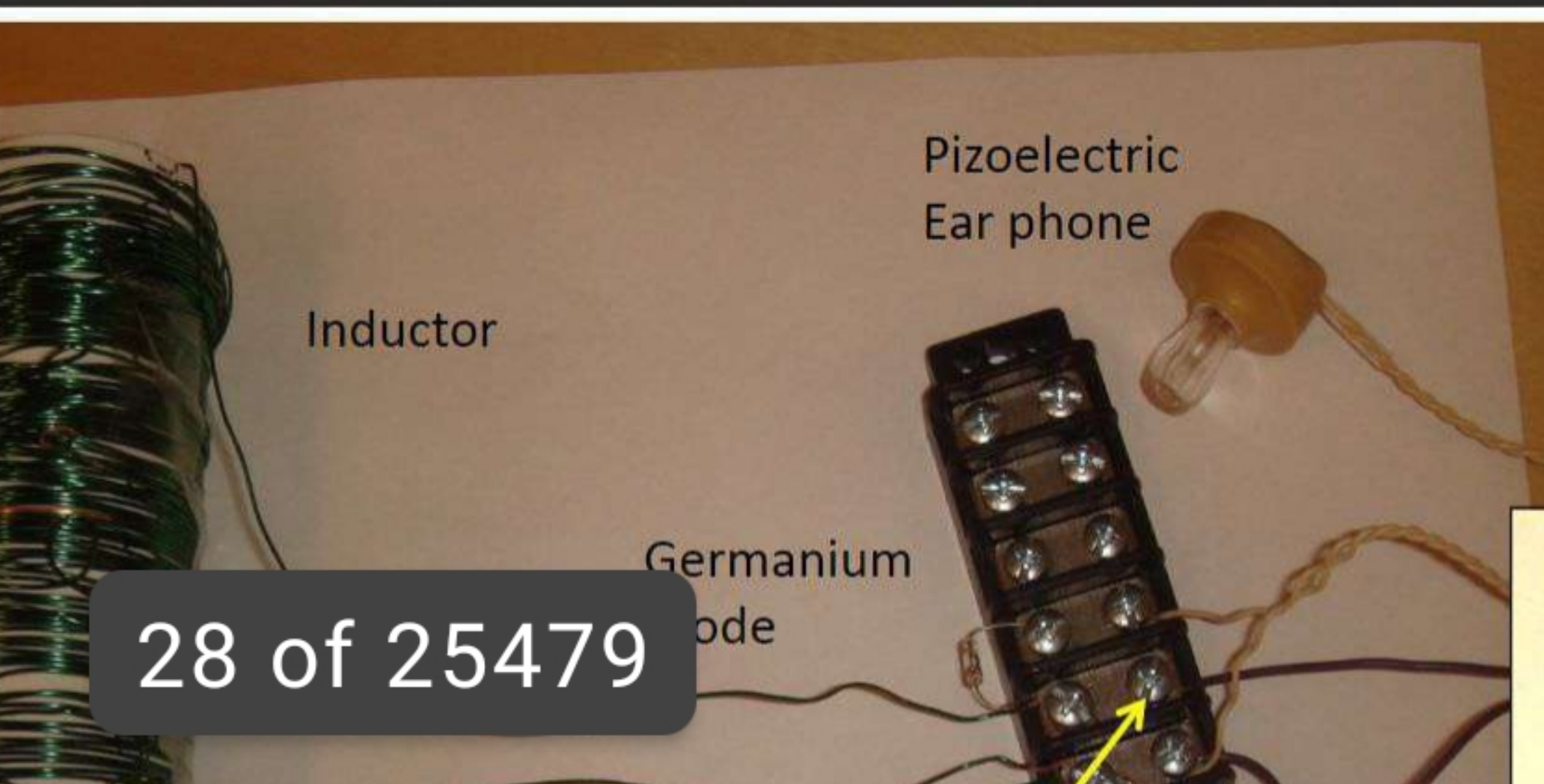
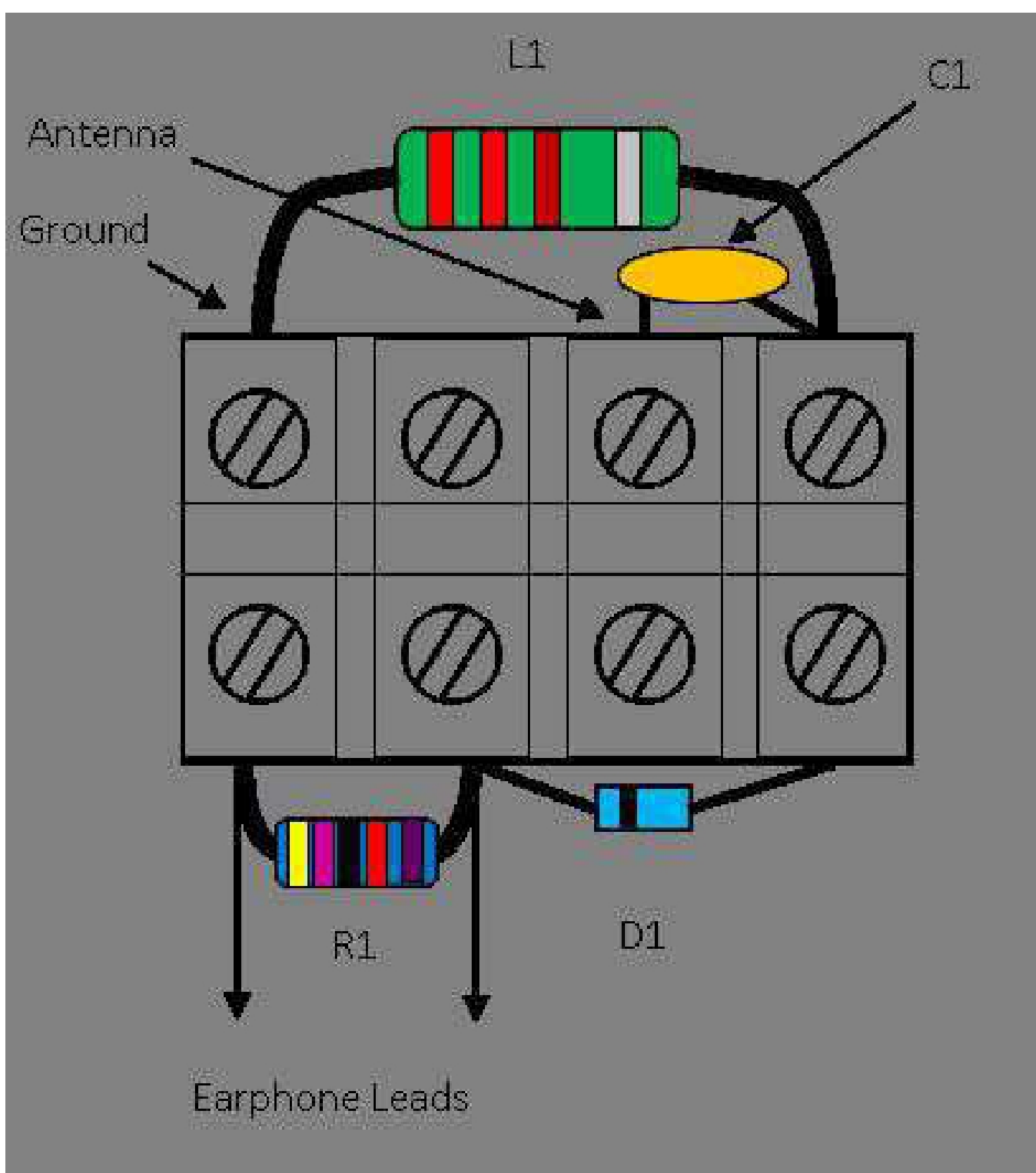
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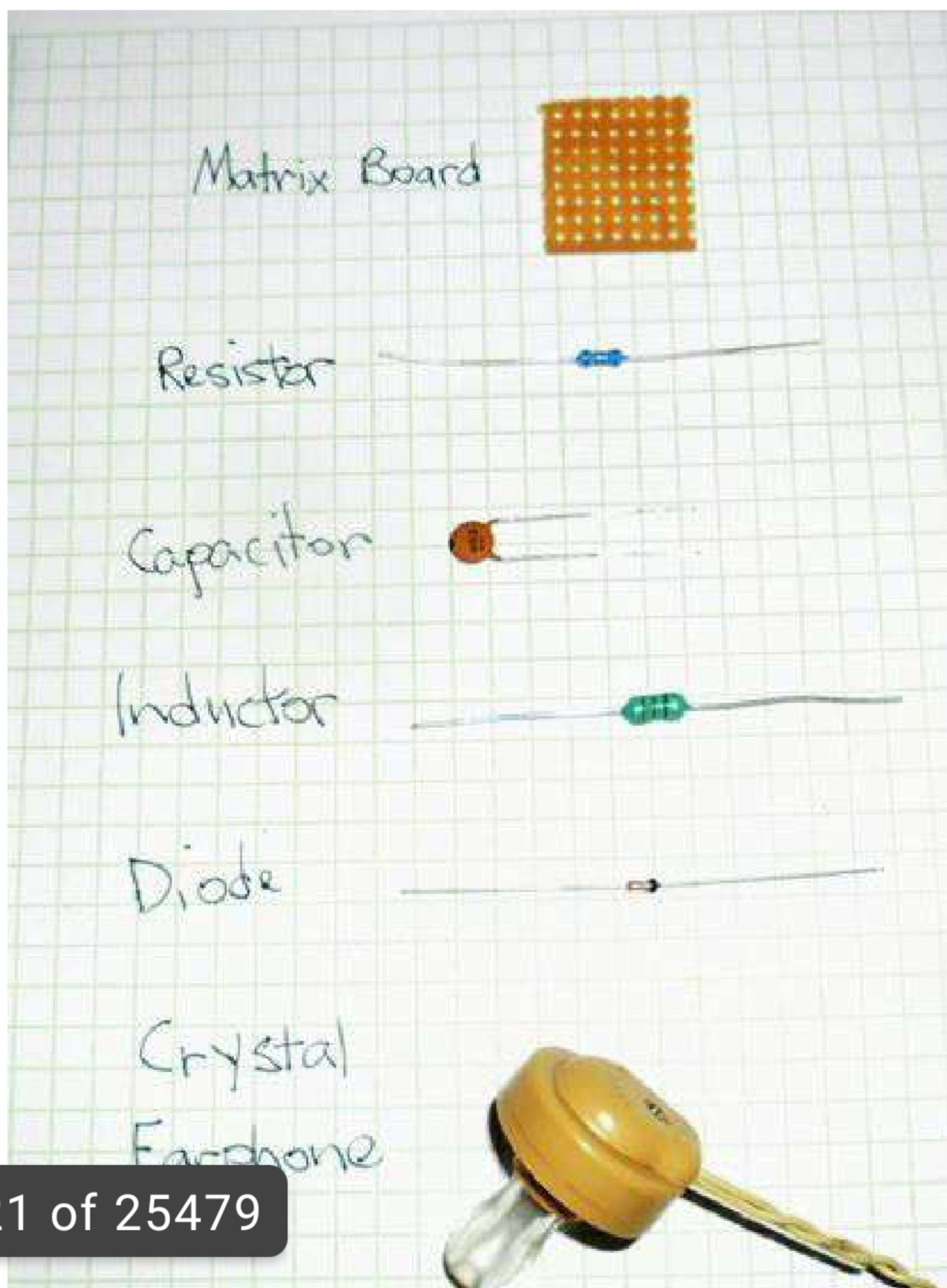
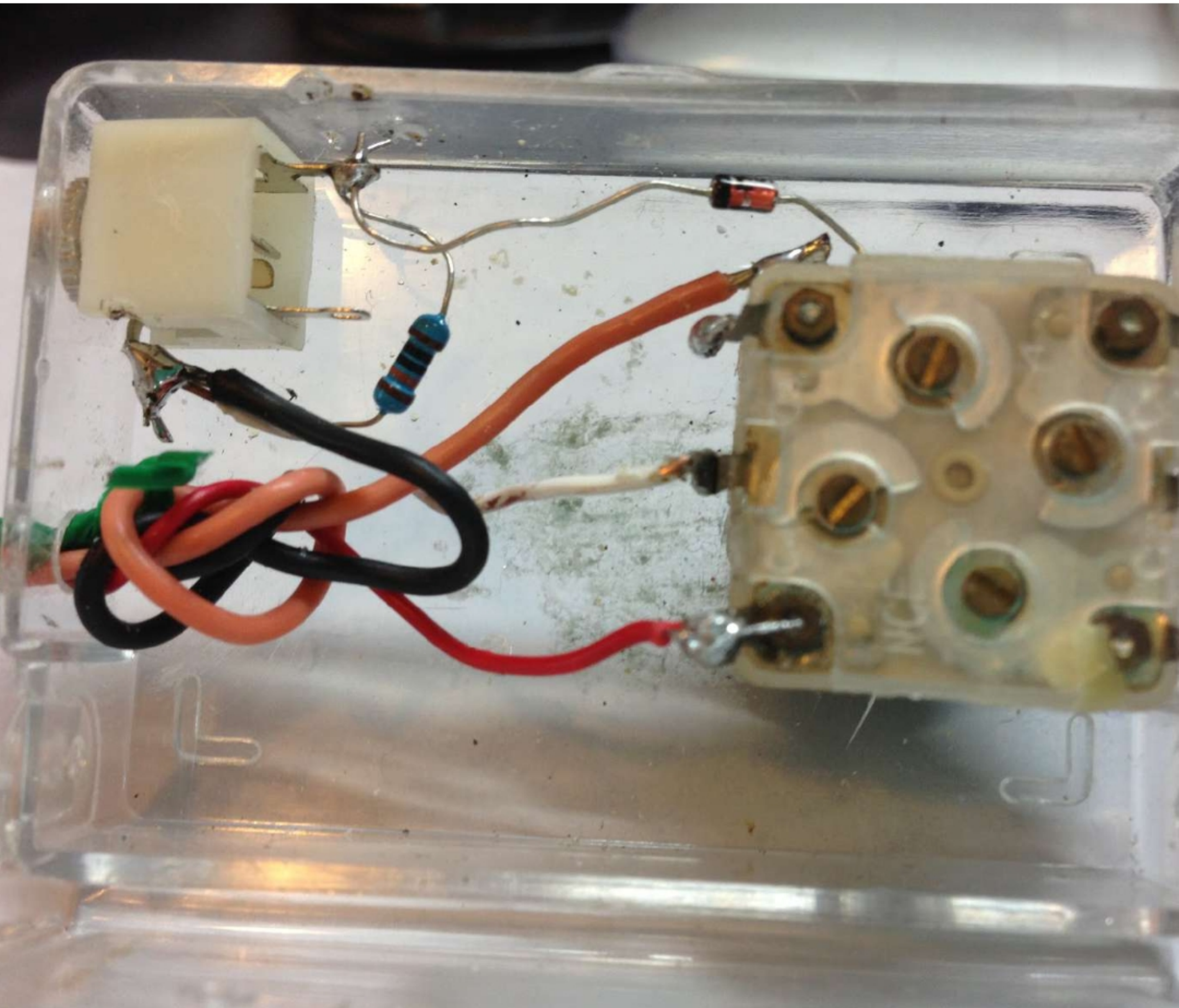
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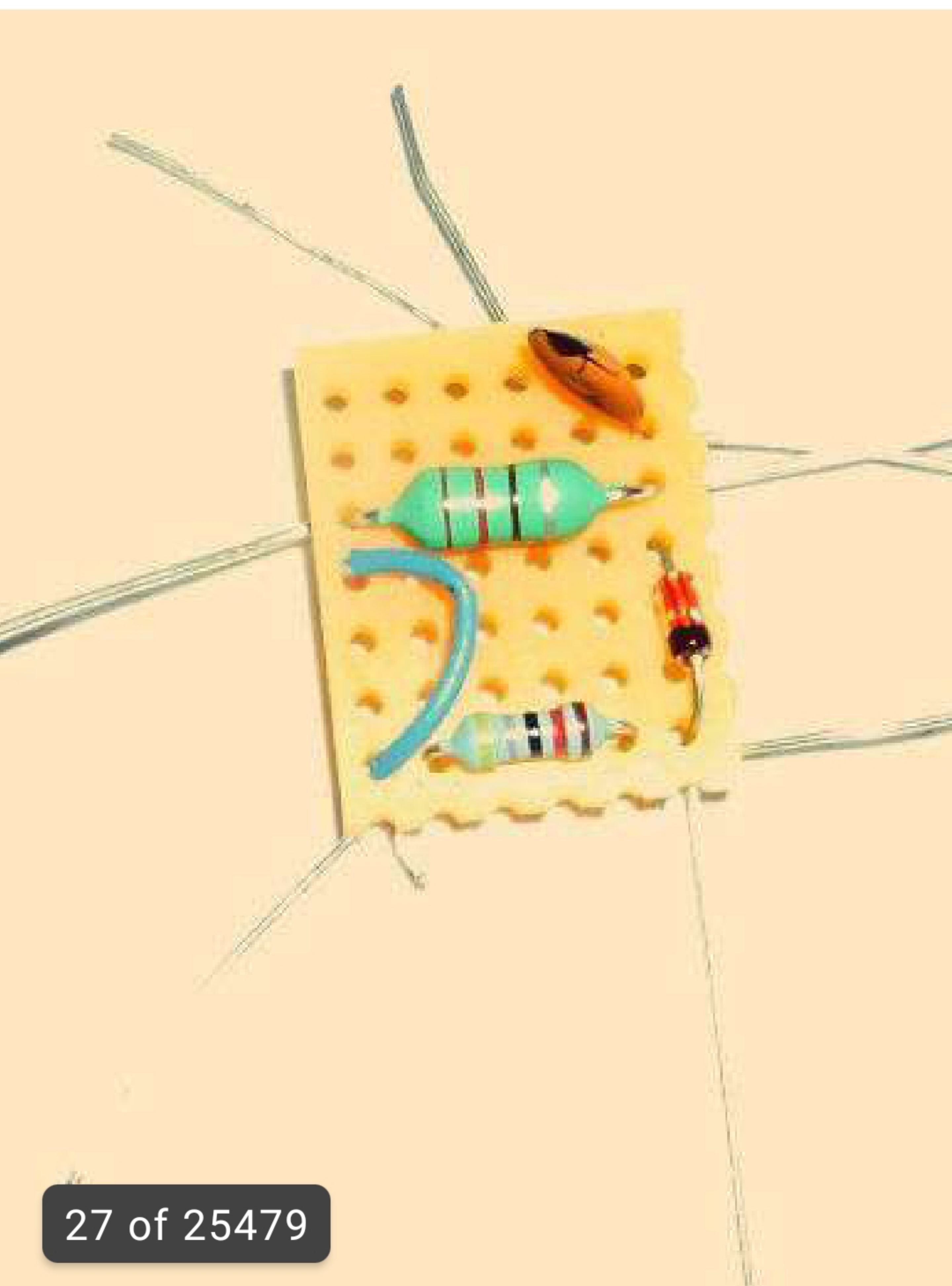
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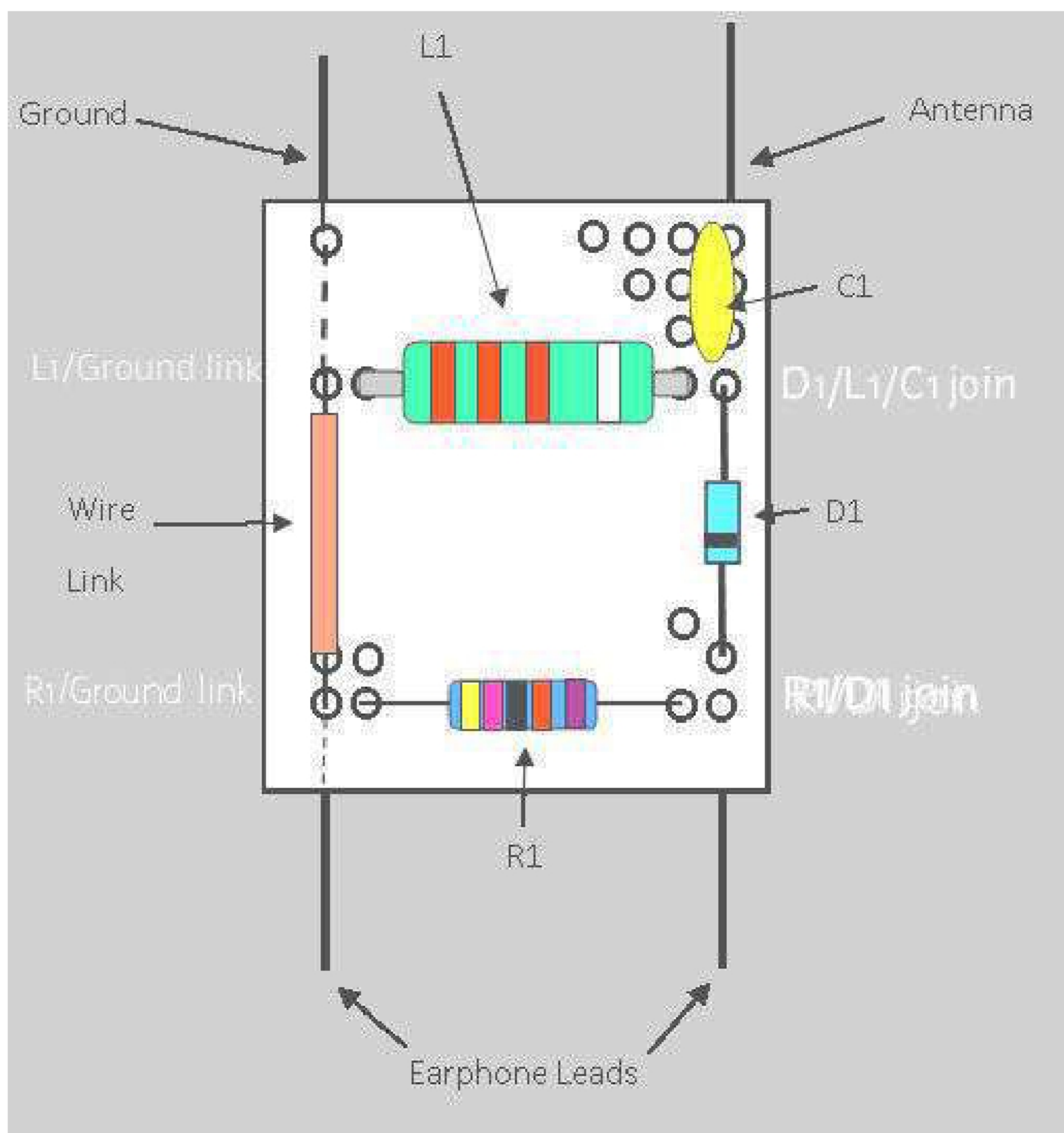
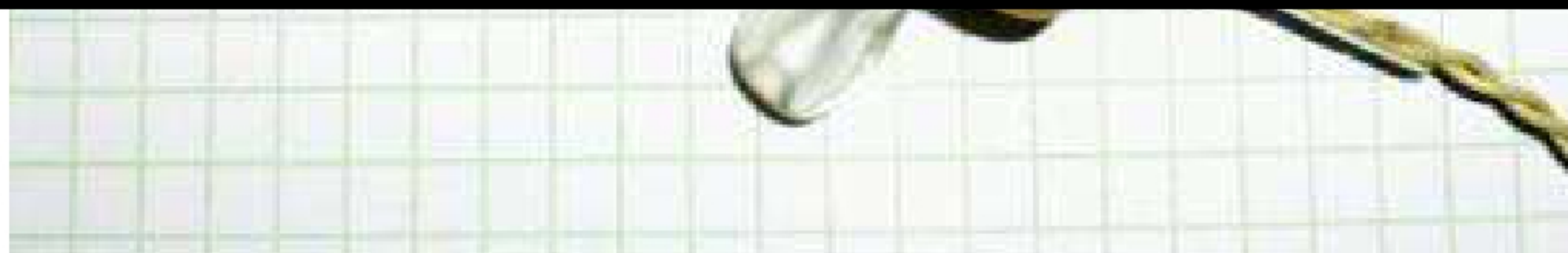


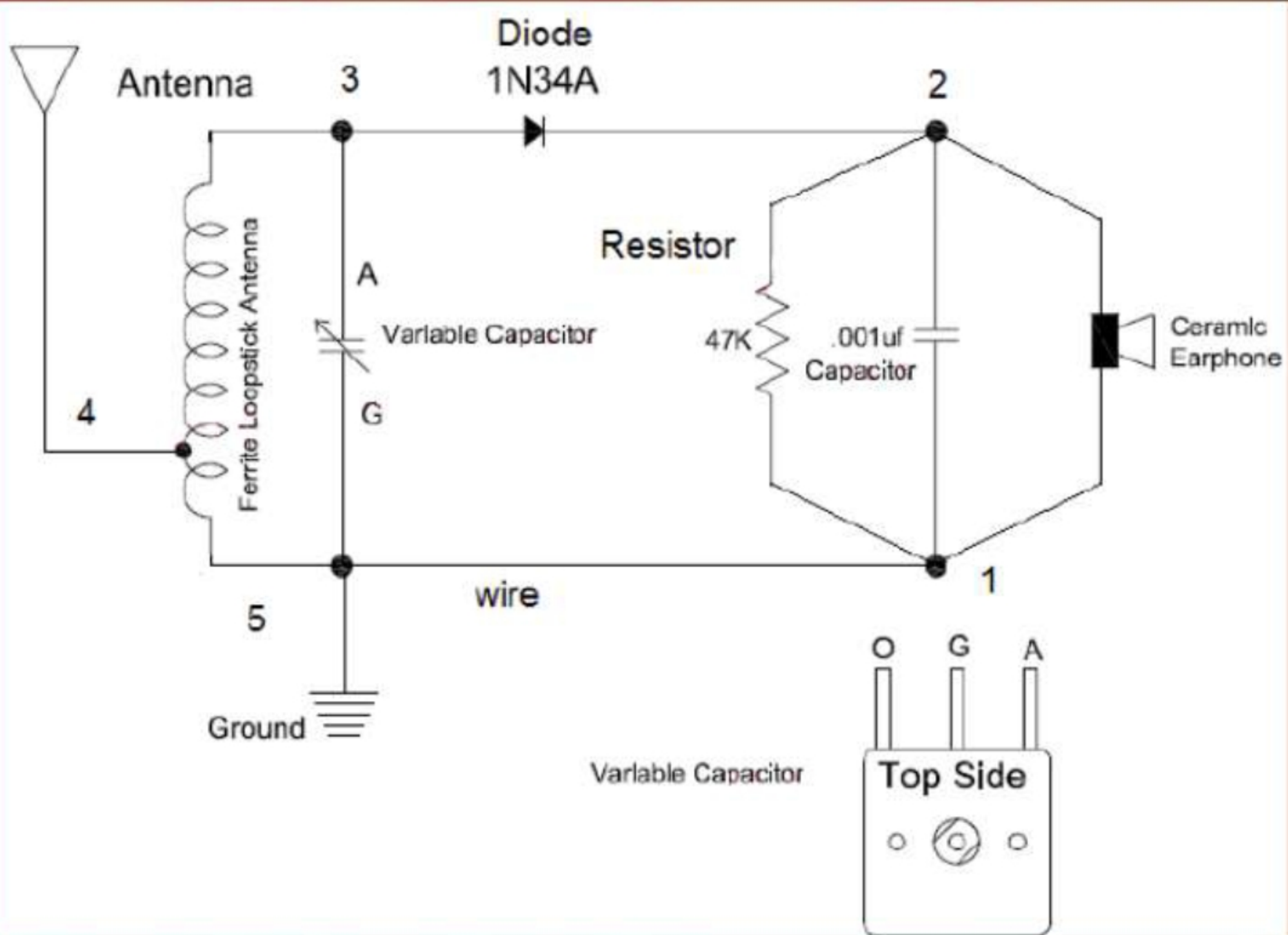
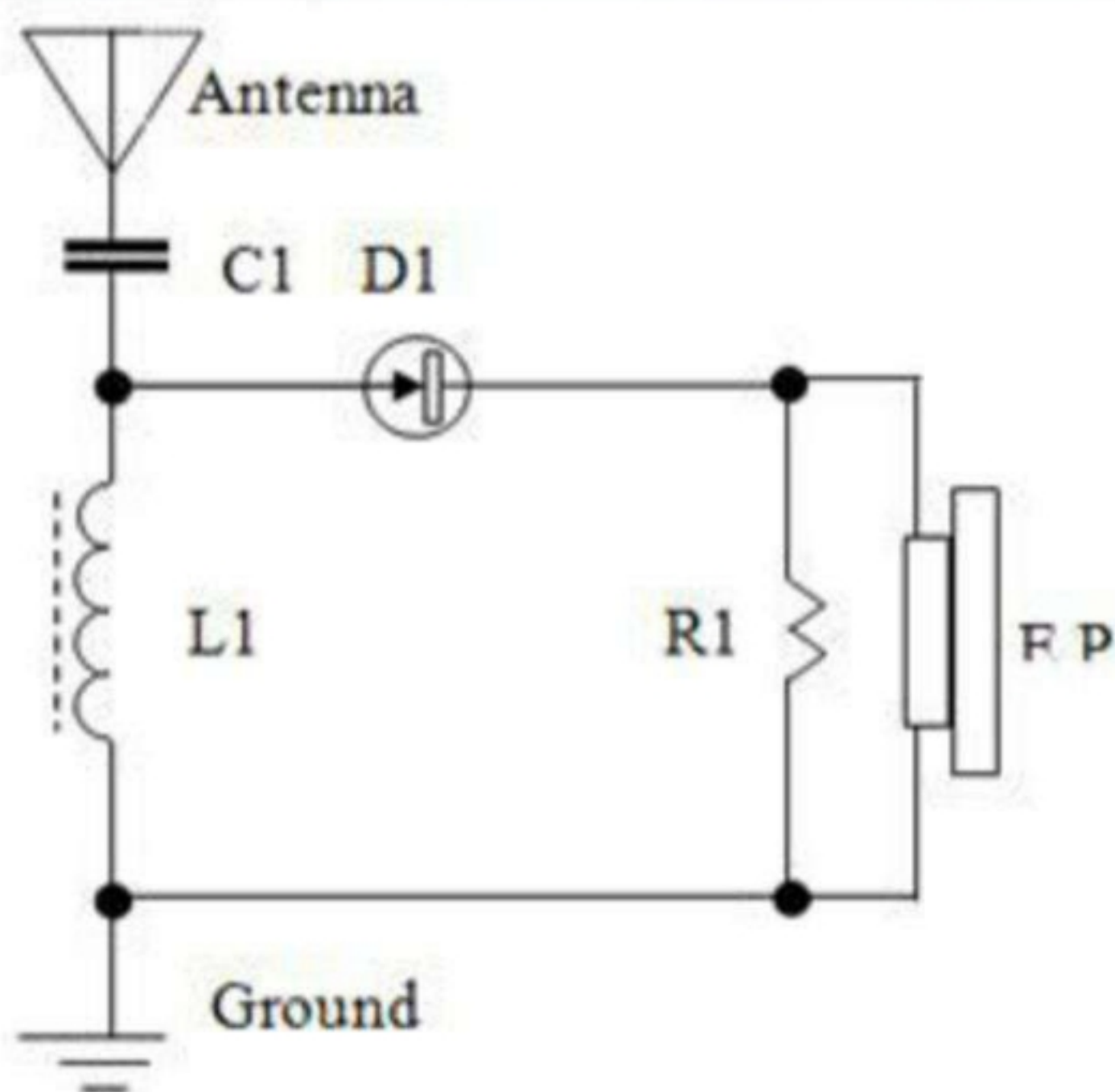


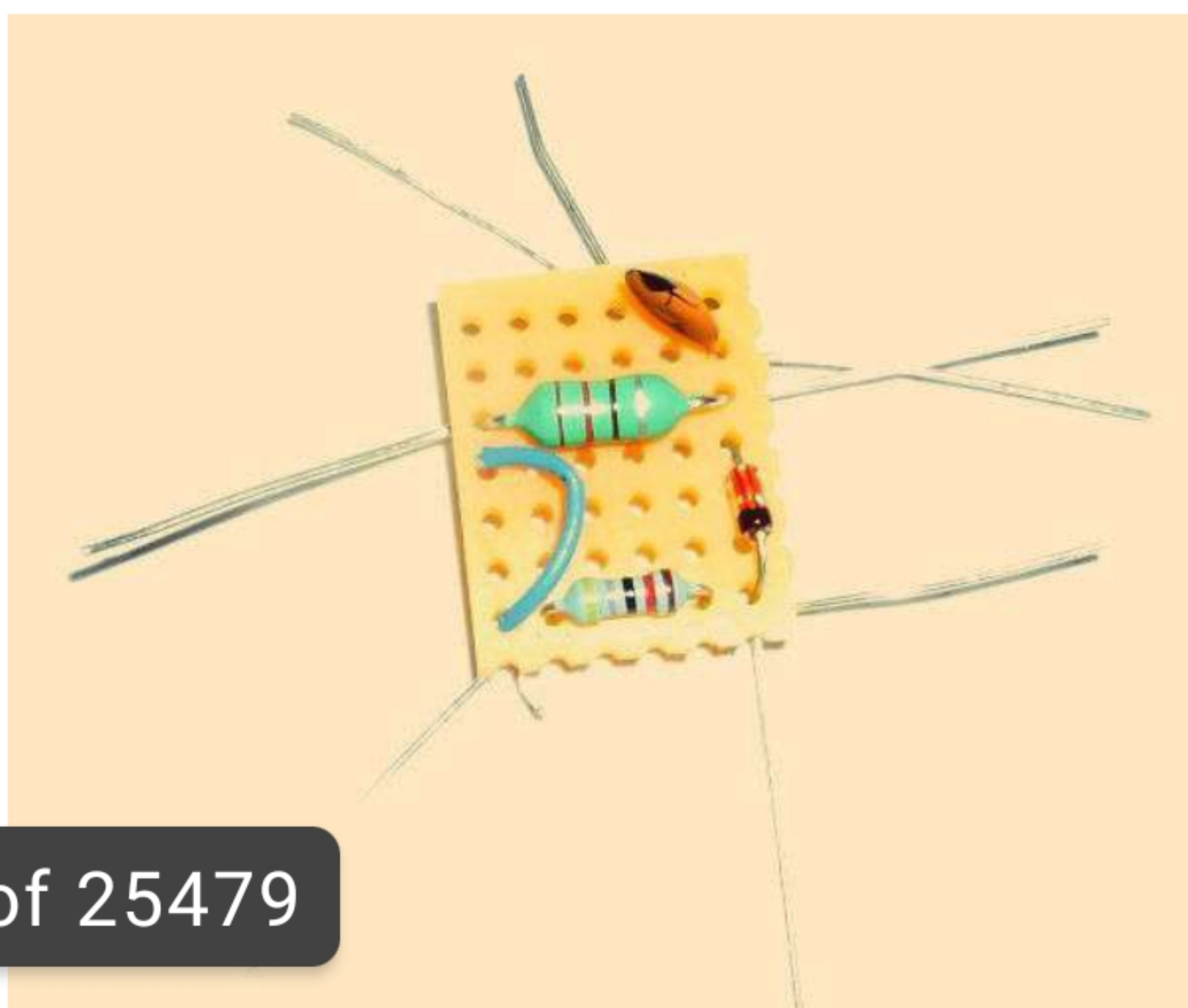
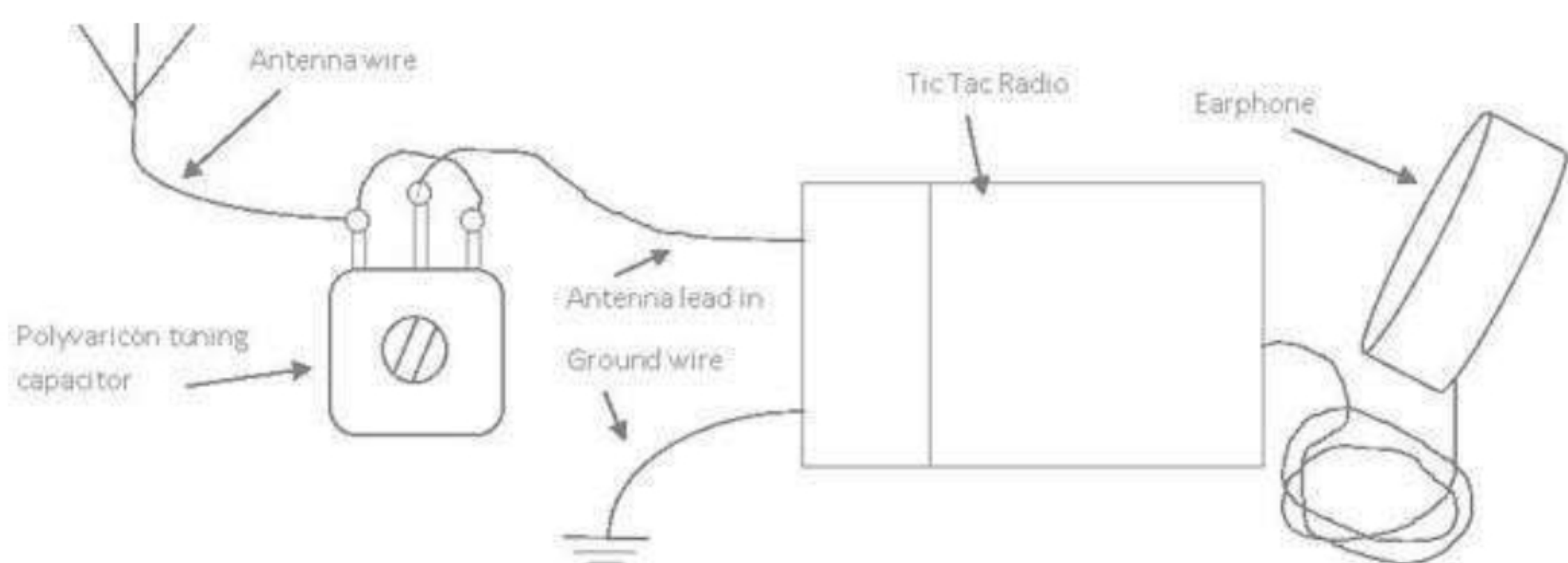


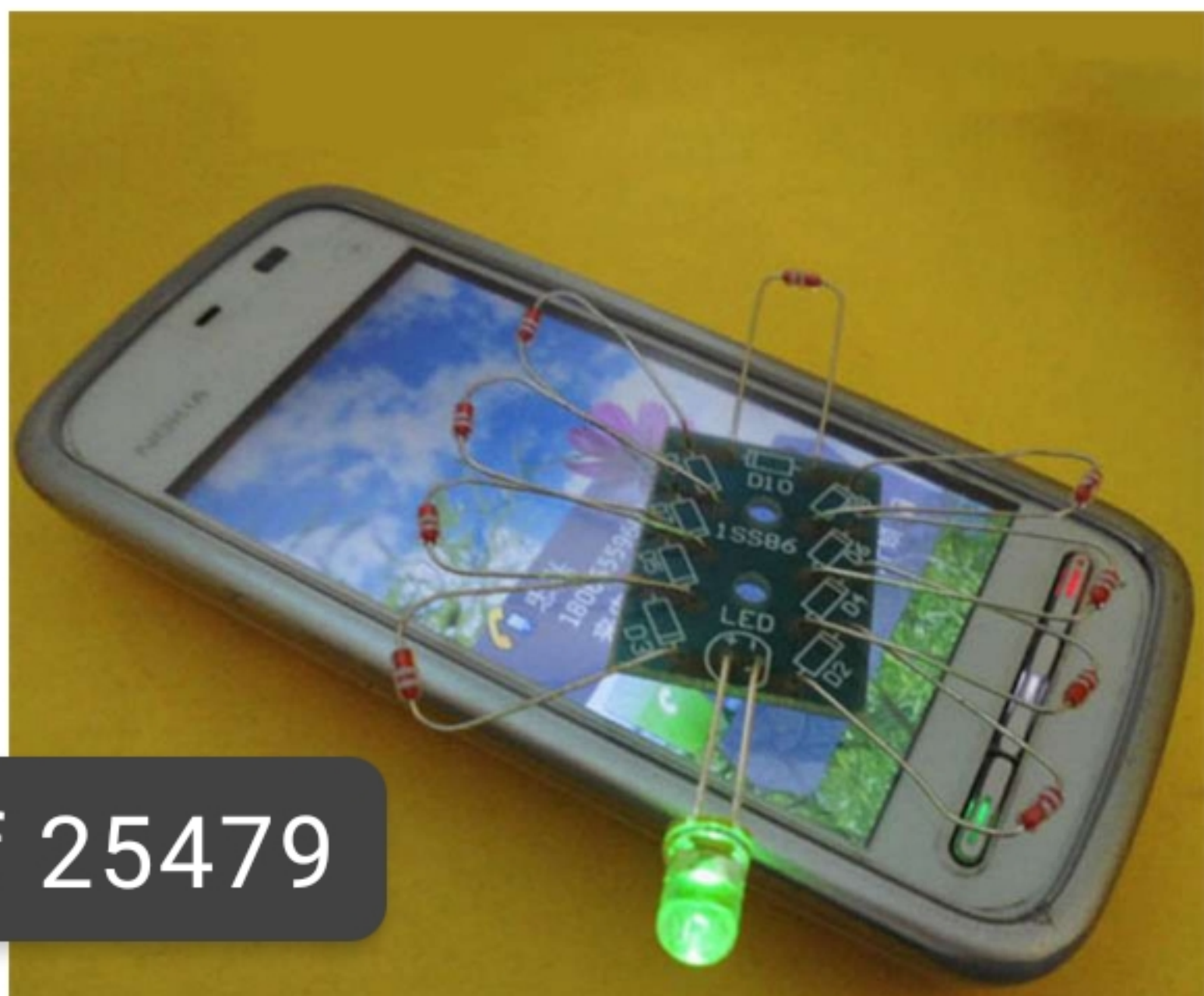
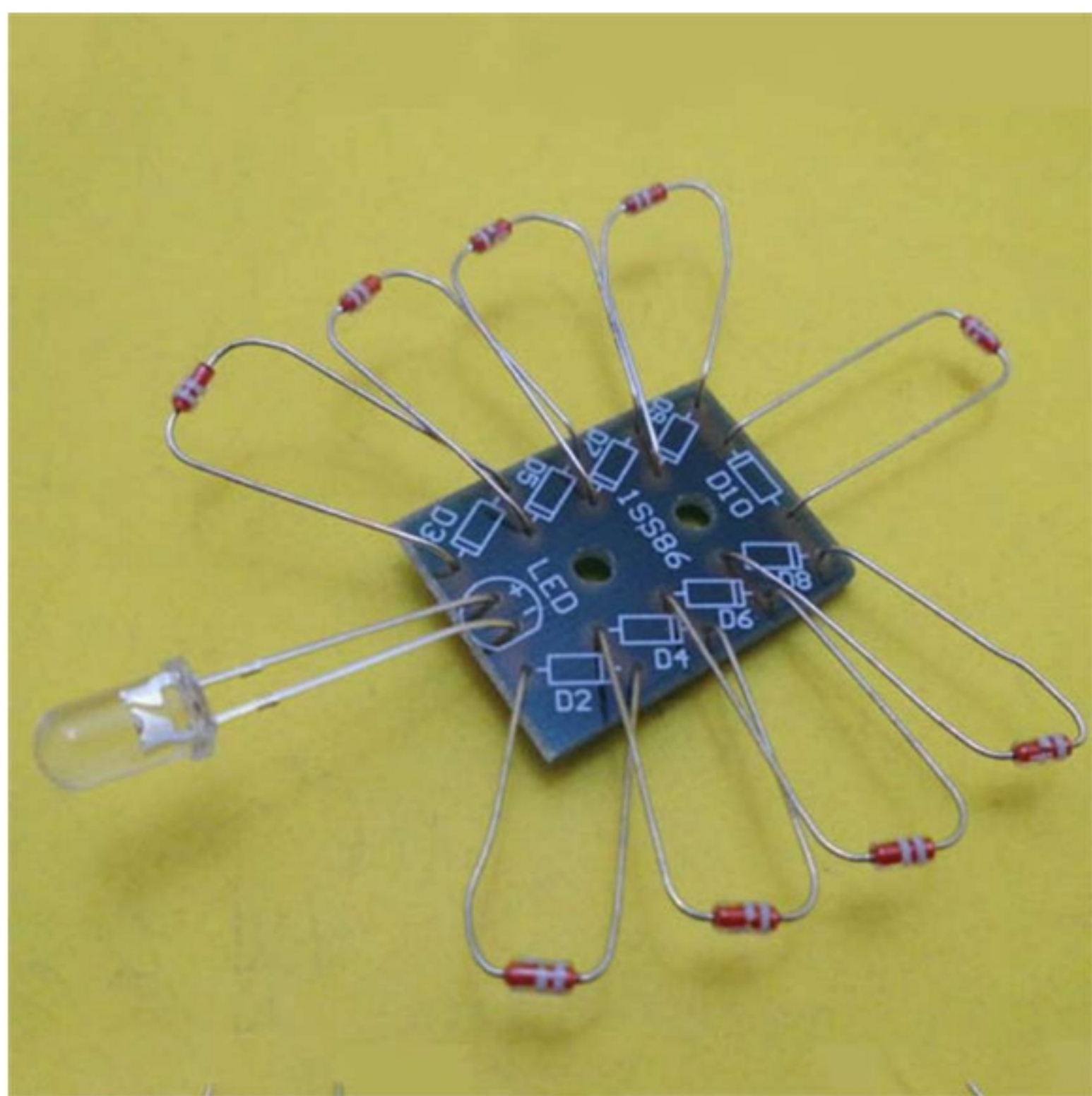
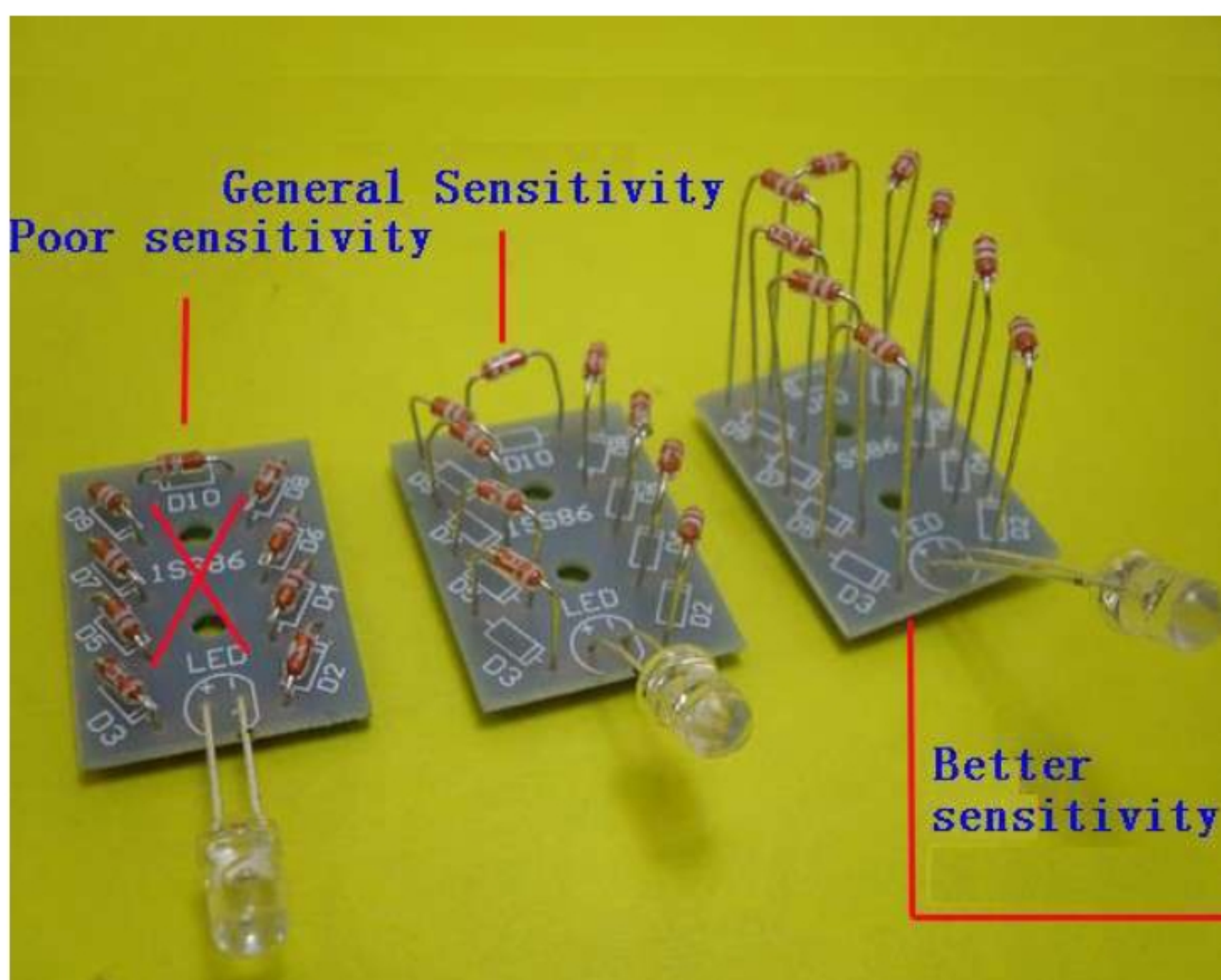


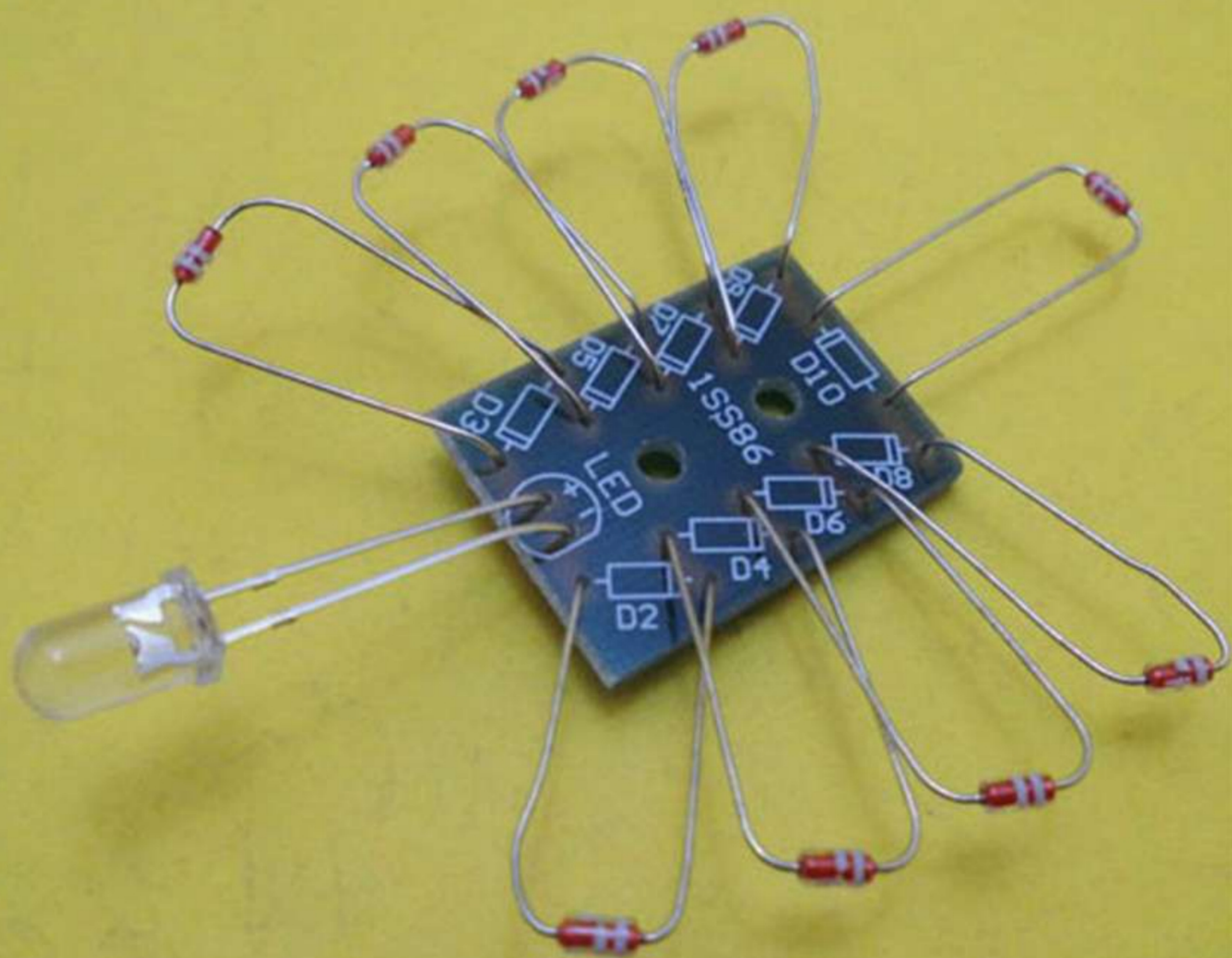




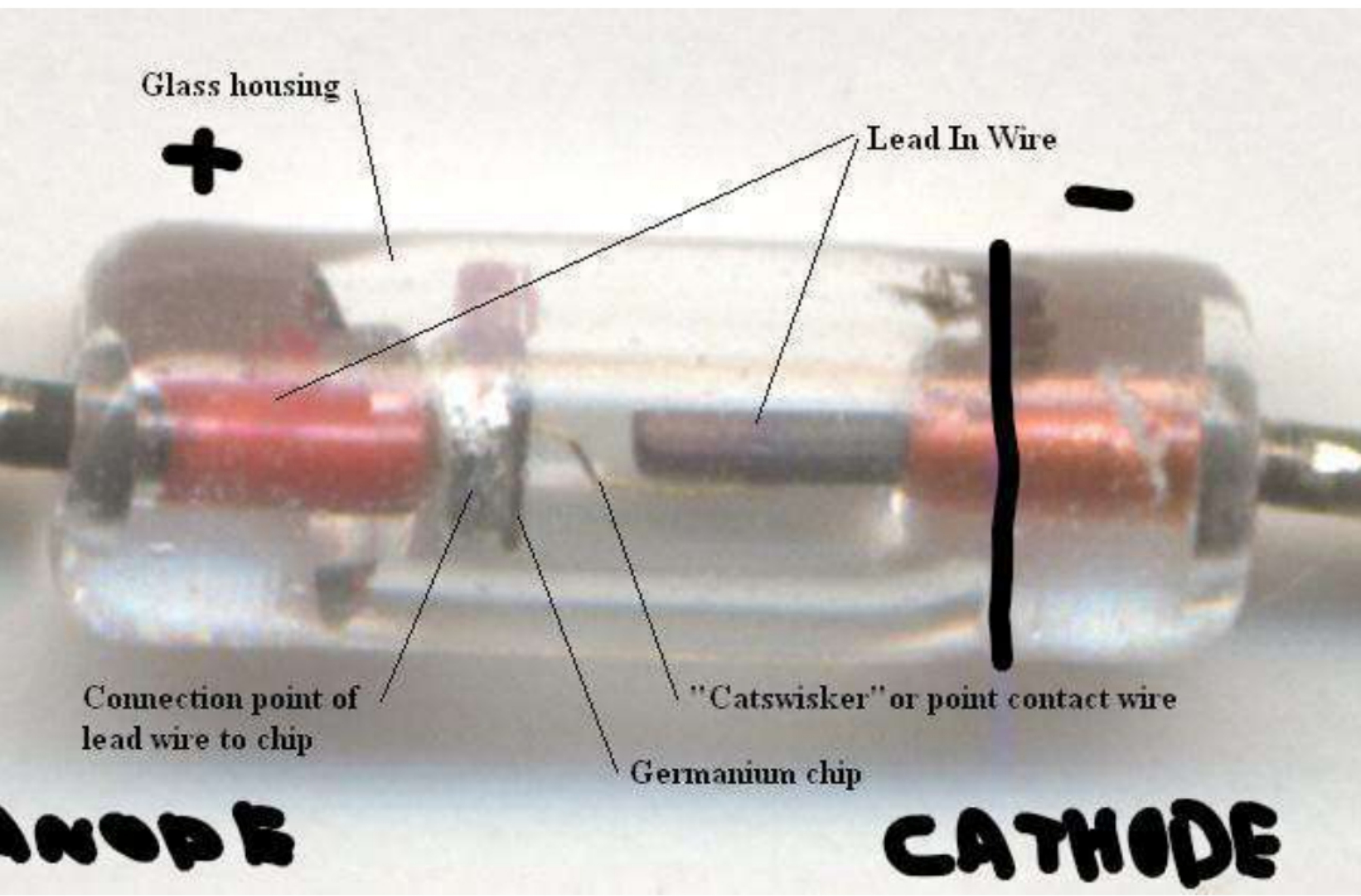
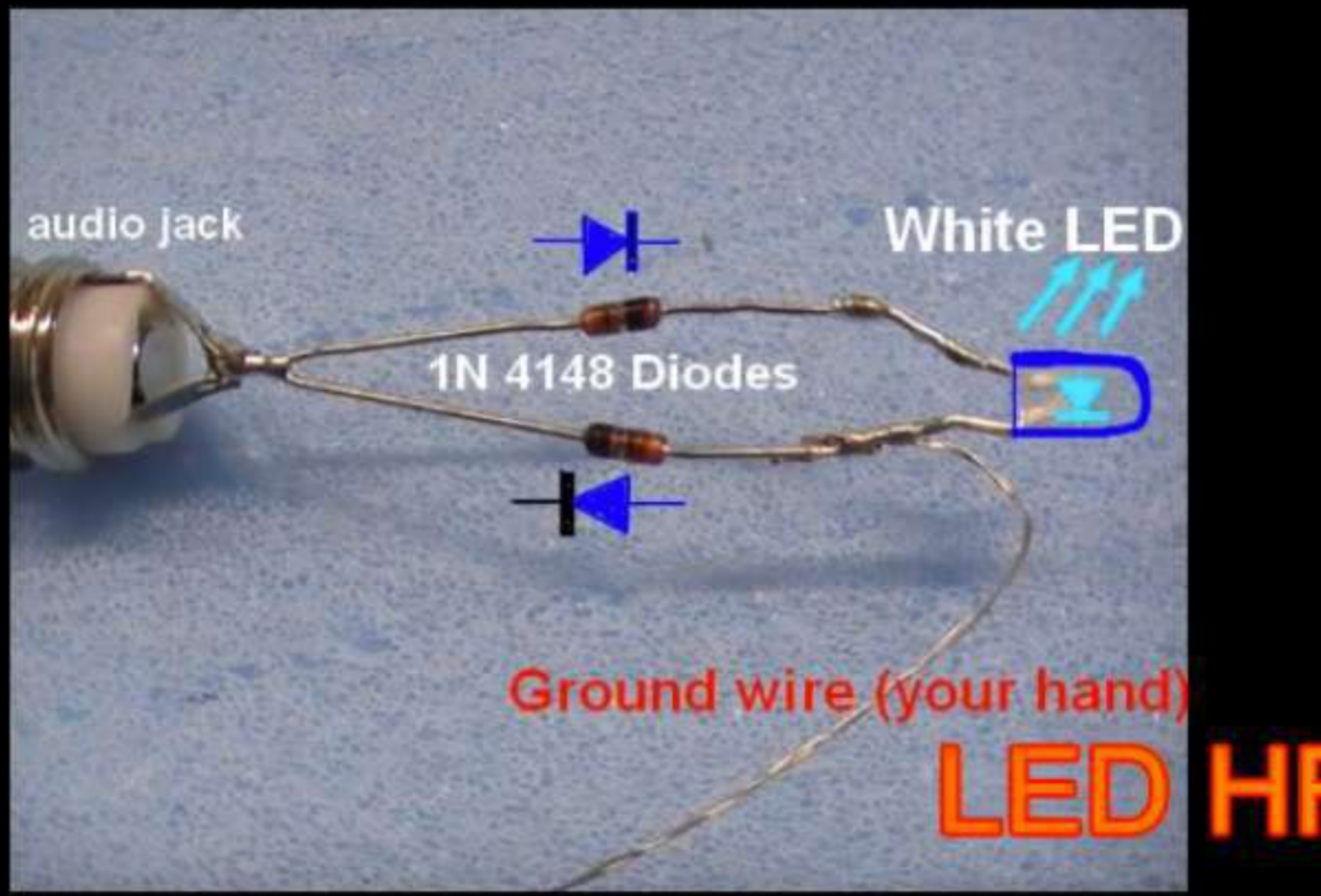








ricity from radiowaves 3

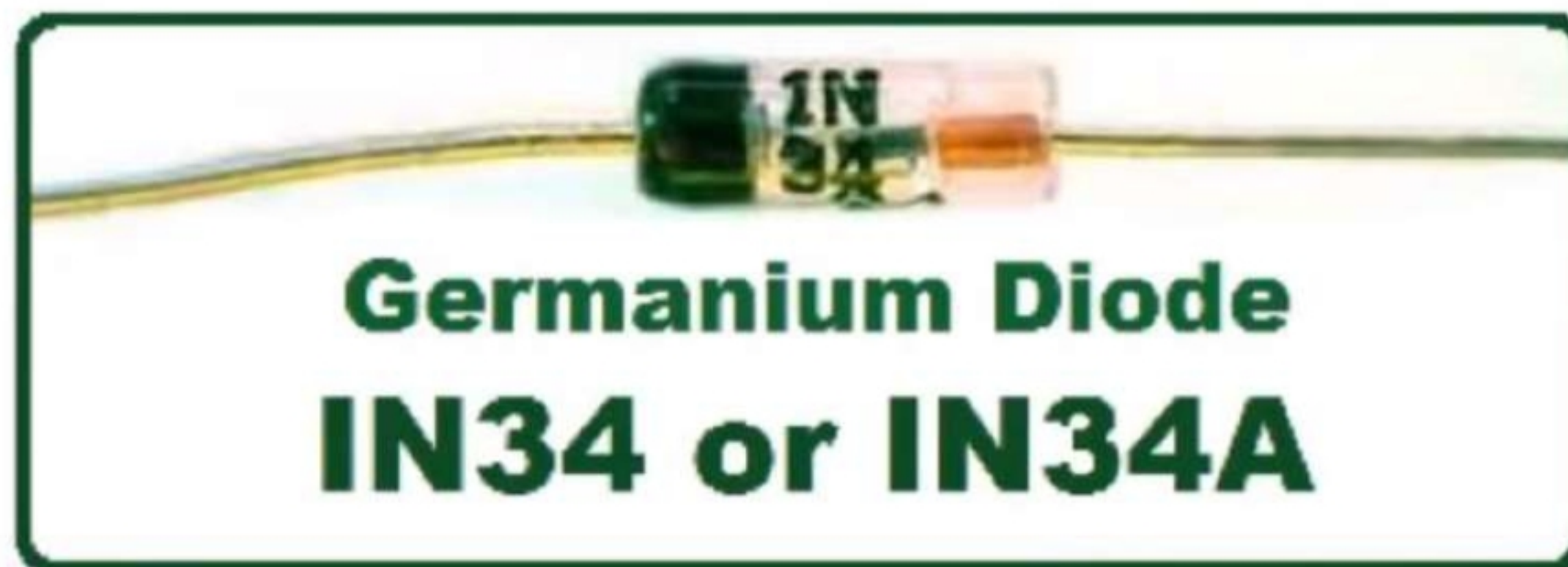
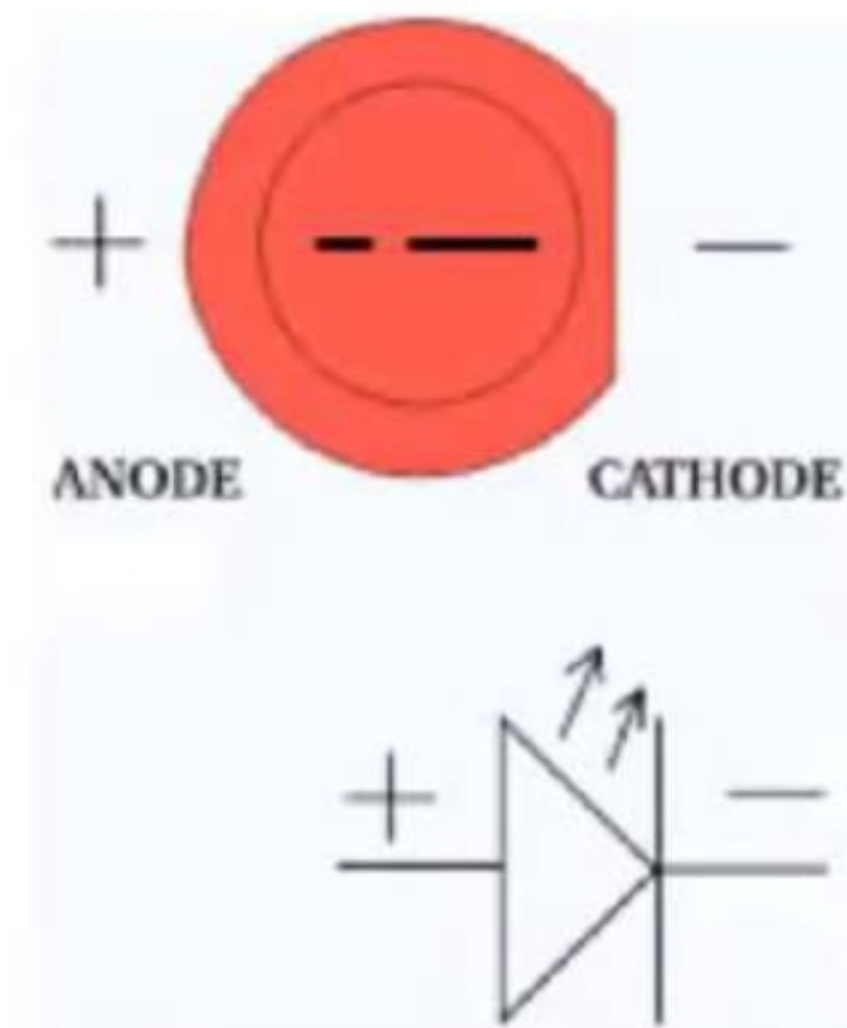
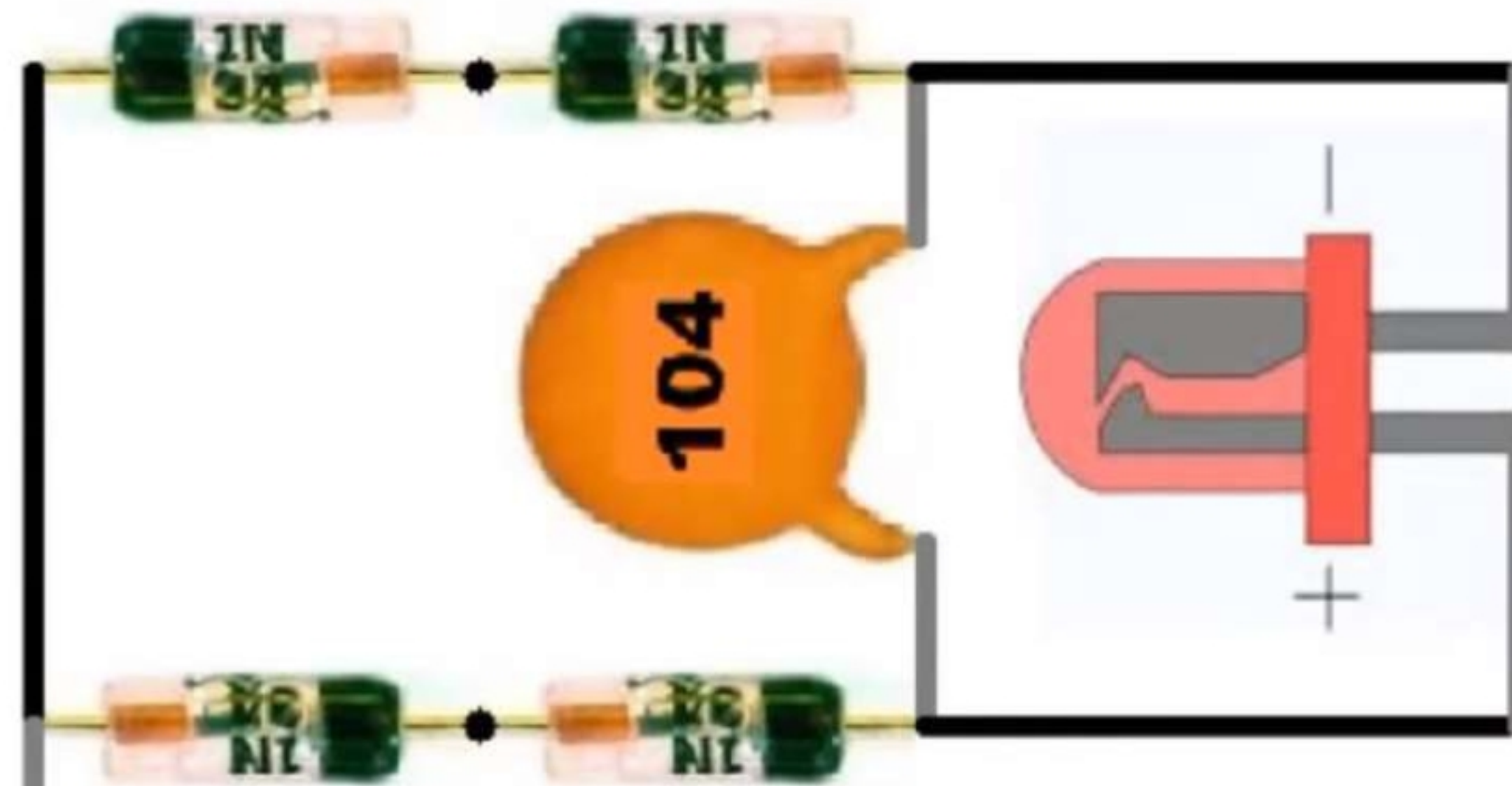


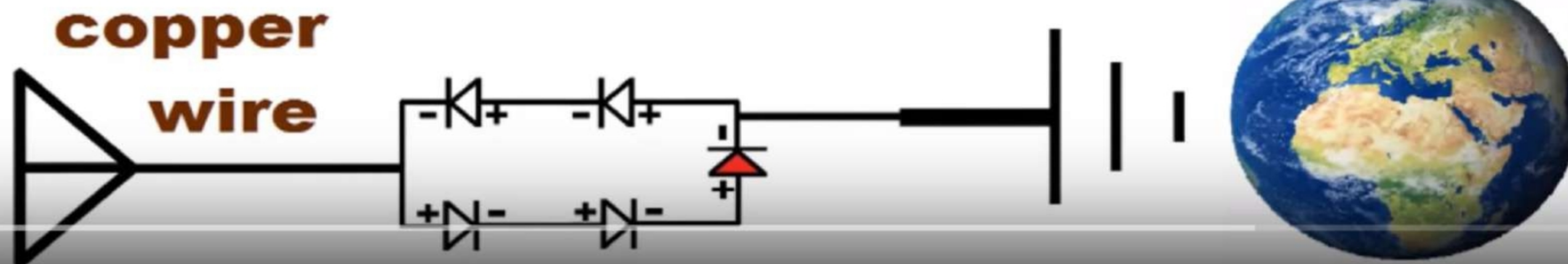
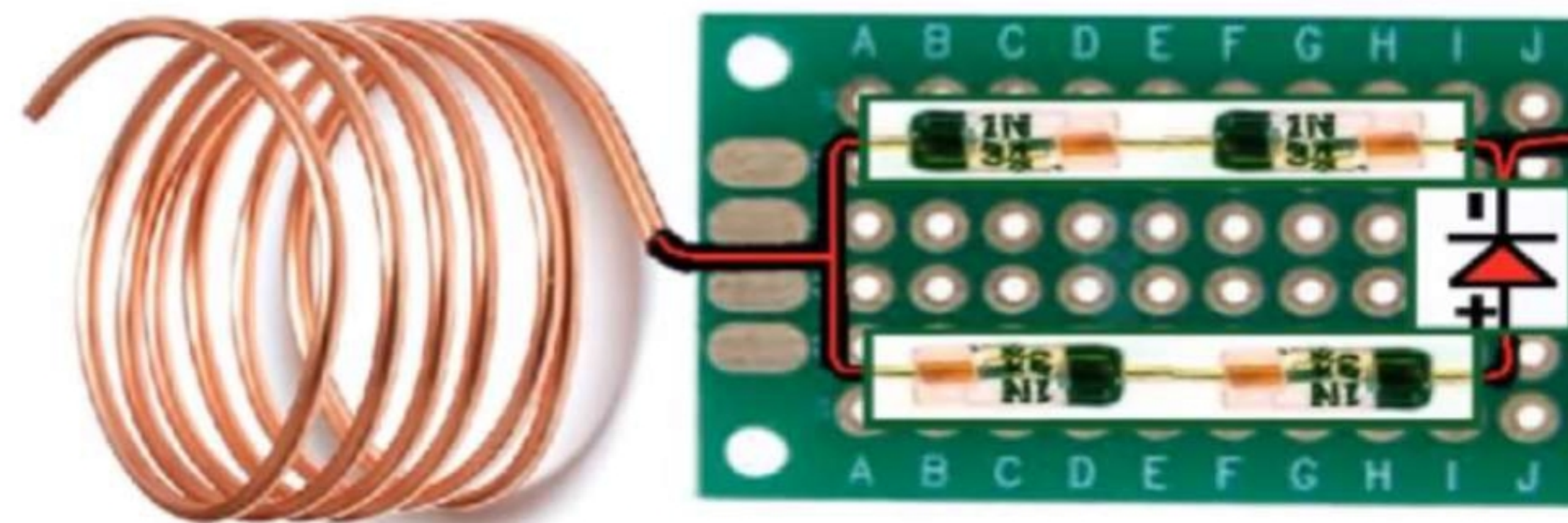
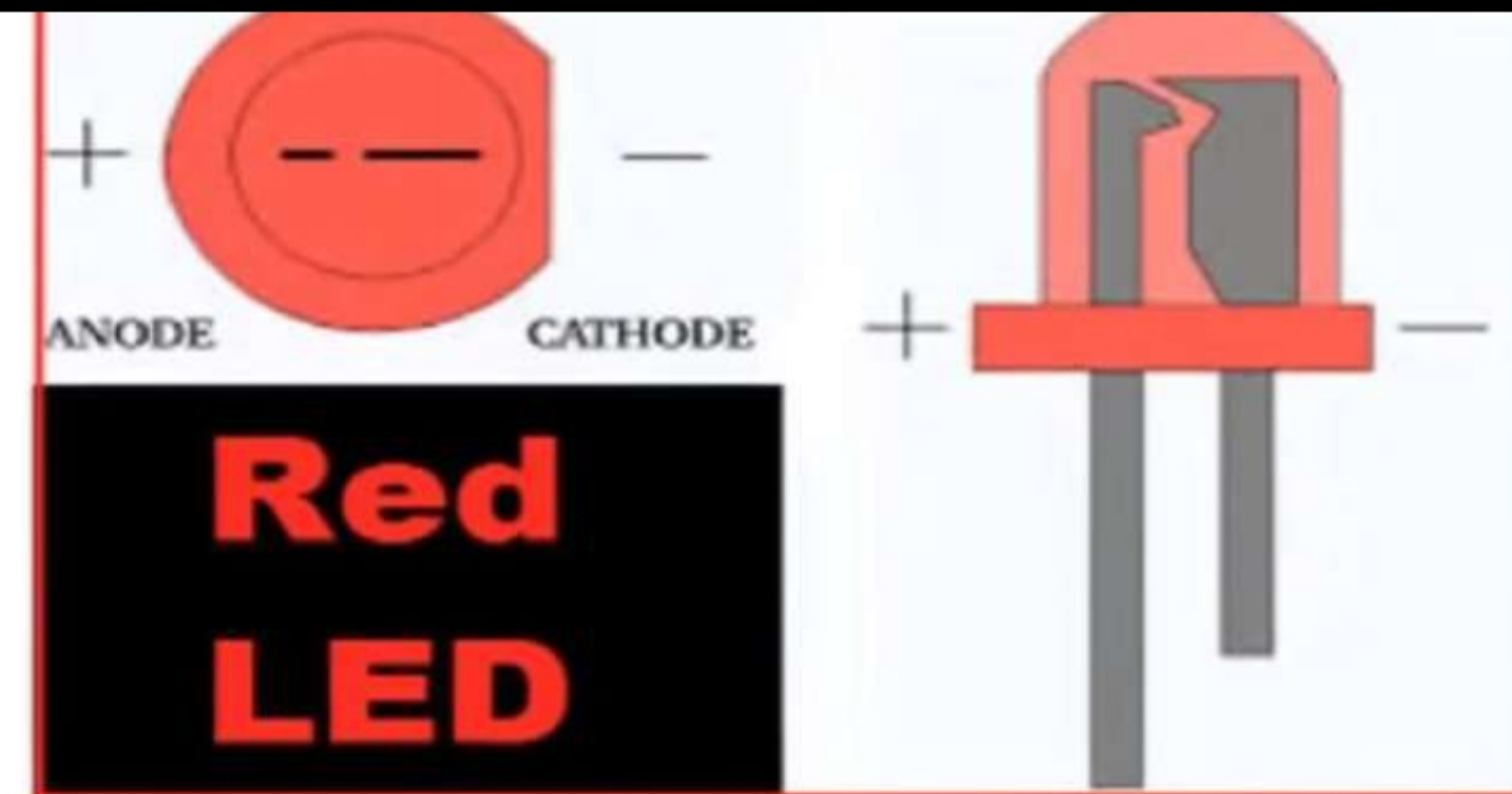
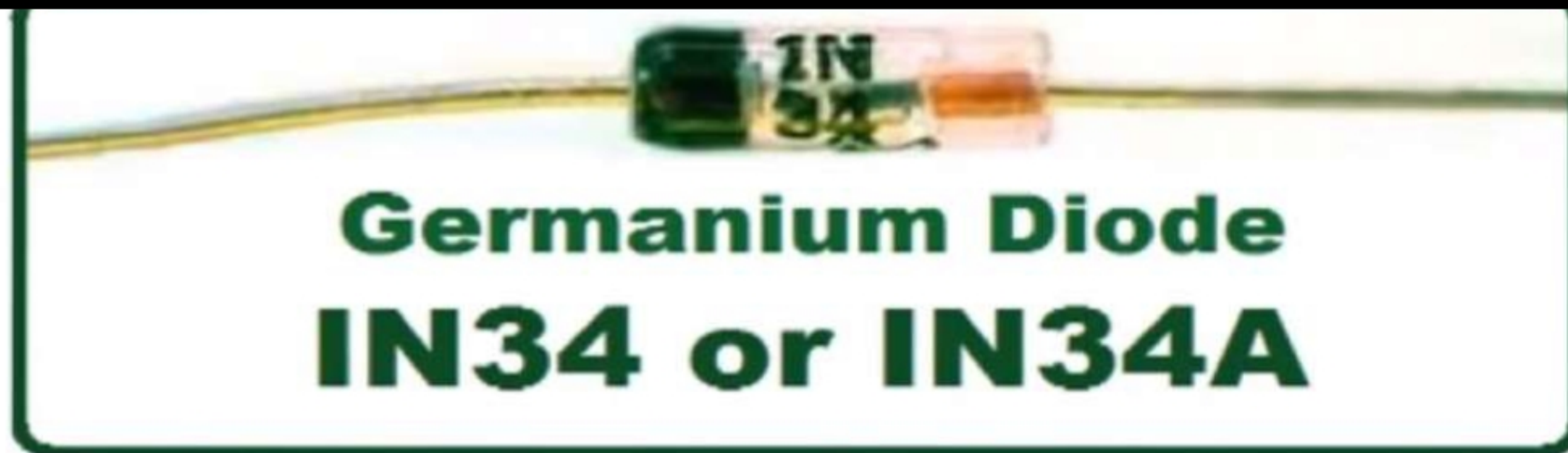
123 **.01**
10NF

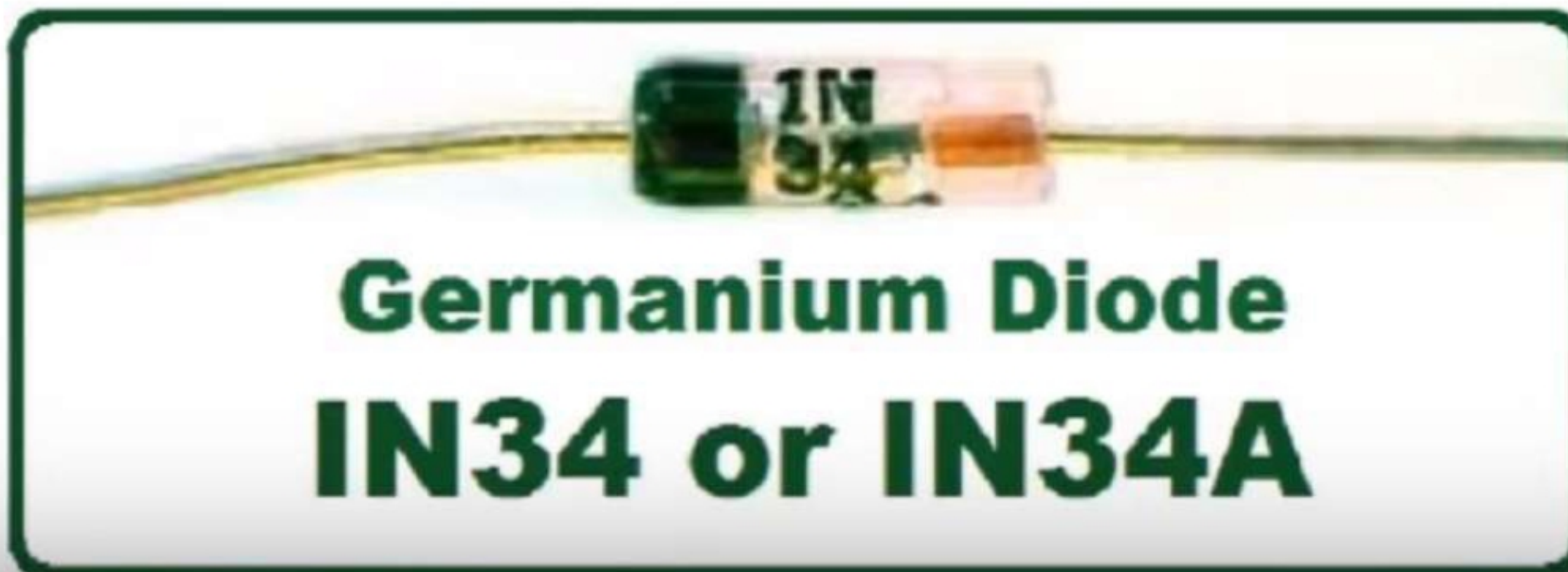
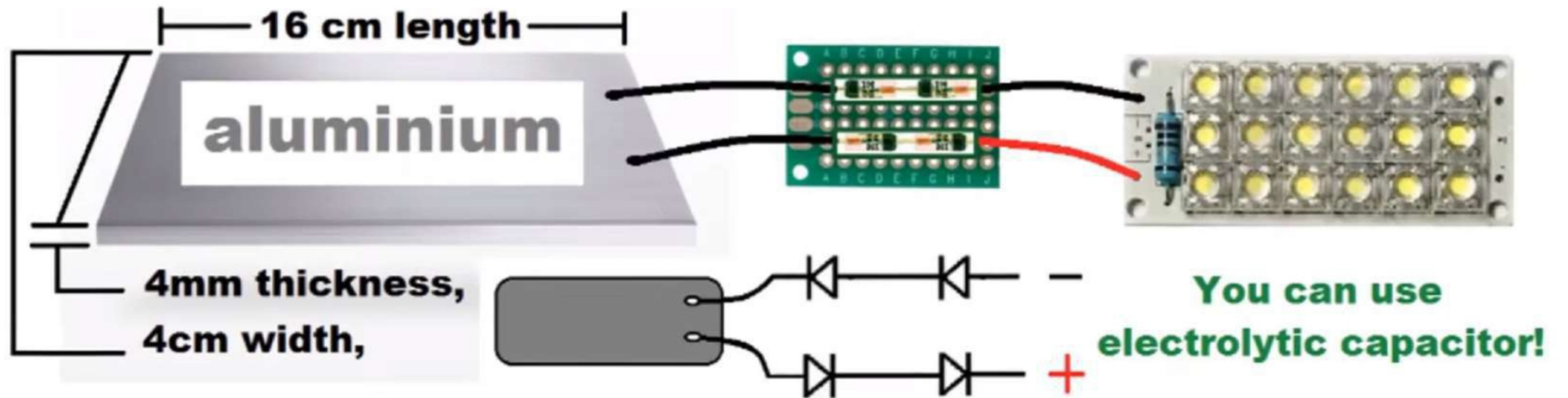
104 **.1**
100NF

Ceramic
Disc
Capacitor

123







Insulated Aluminium Plate



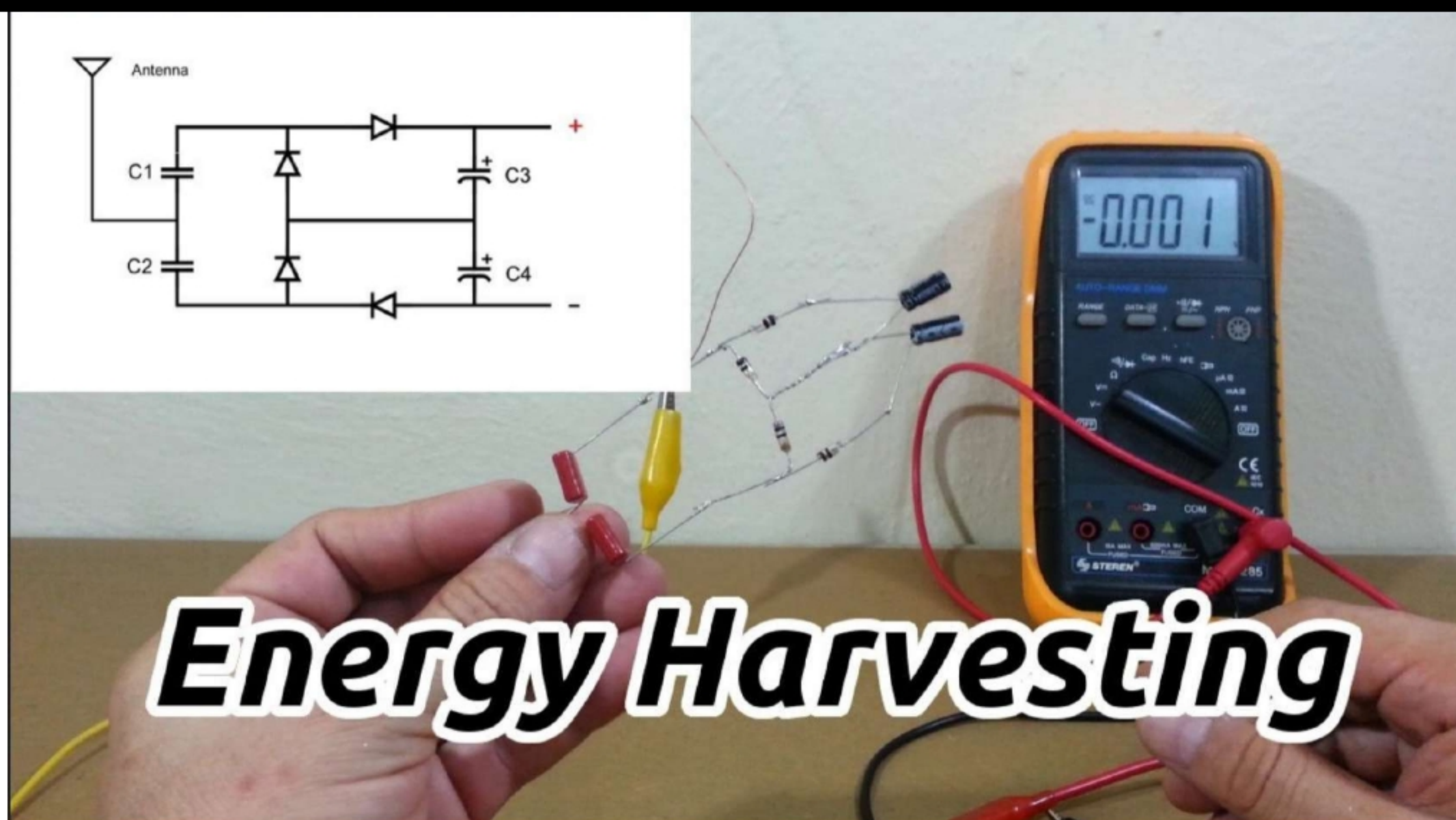
Plate dimensions 58x43cm
Plate insulated with tape
2.5mm solid copper wire
Earth is 1.5m copper pipe

4 1N4007 Diodes (As a Full Wave Rectifier)

47uF 250v capacitor



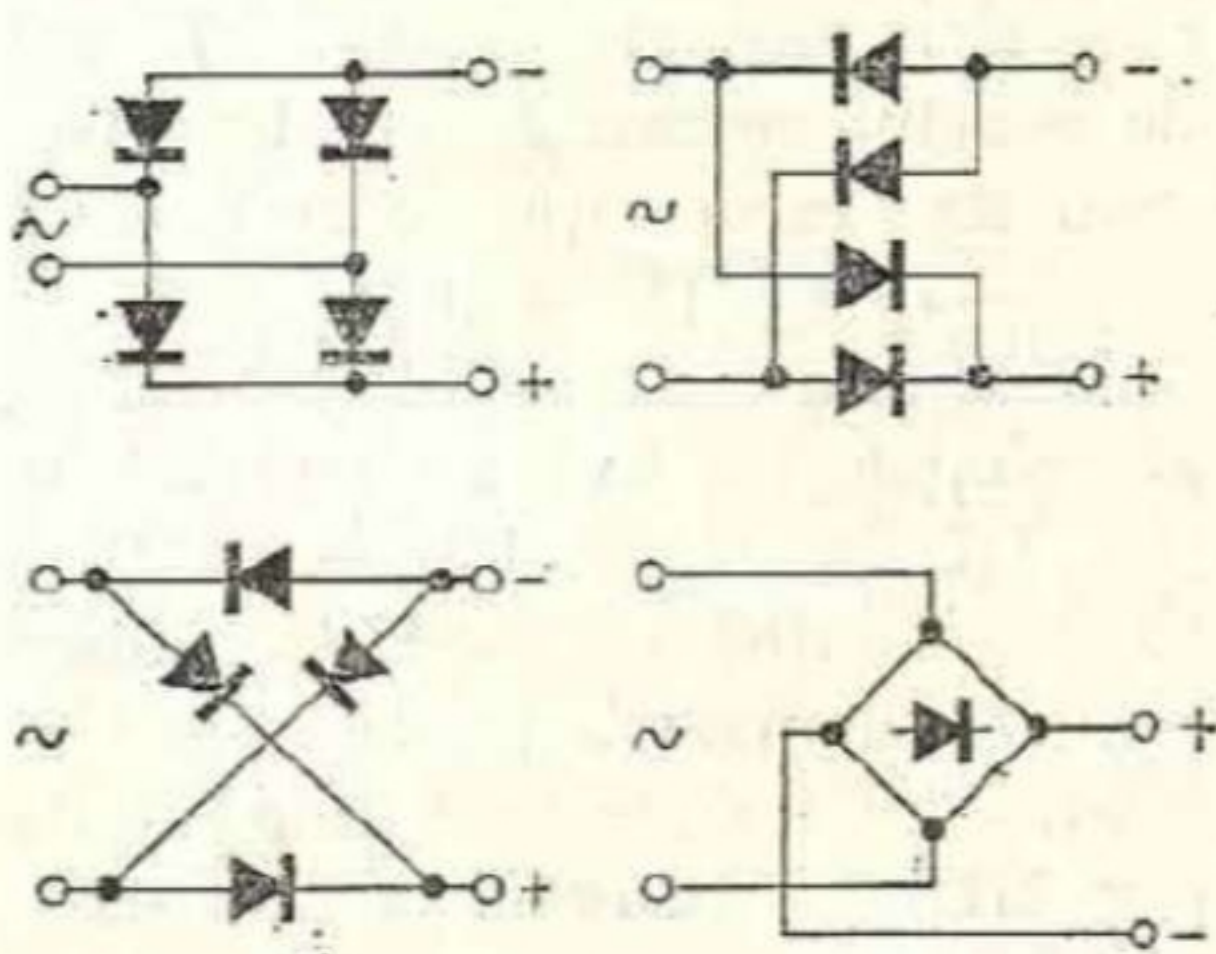
Earth



feluri (fig. III.9), schemele fiind echivalente cu reprezentarea de bază din fig. III.8. Diodele sînt legate în serie, în formă de patrulater, două avînd comun anodul (punctul 2), iar celelalte două catodul (punctul 4). Tensiunea alternativă de intrare se aplică pe diagonala 1—3, iar consumatorul se conectează pe diagonala 2—4.

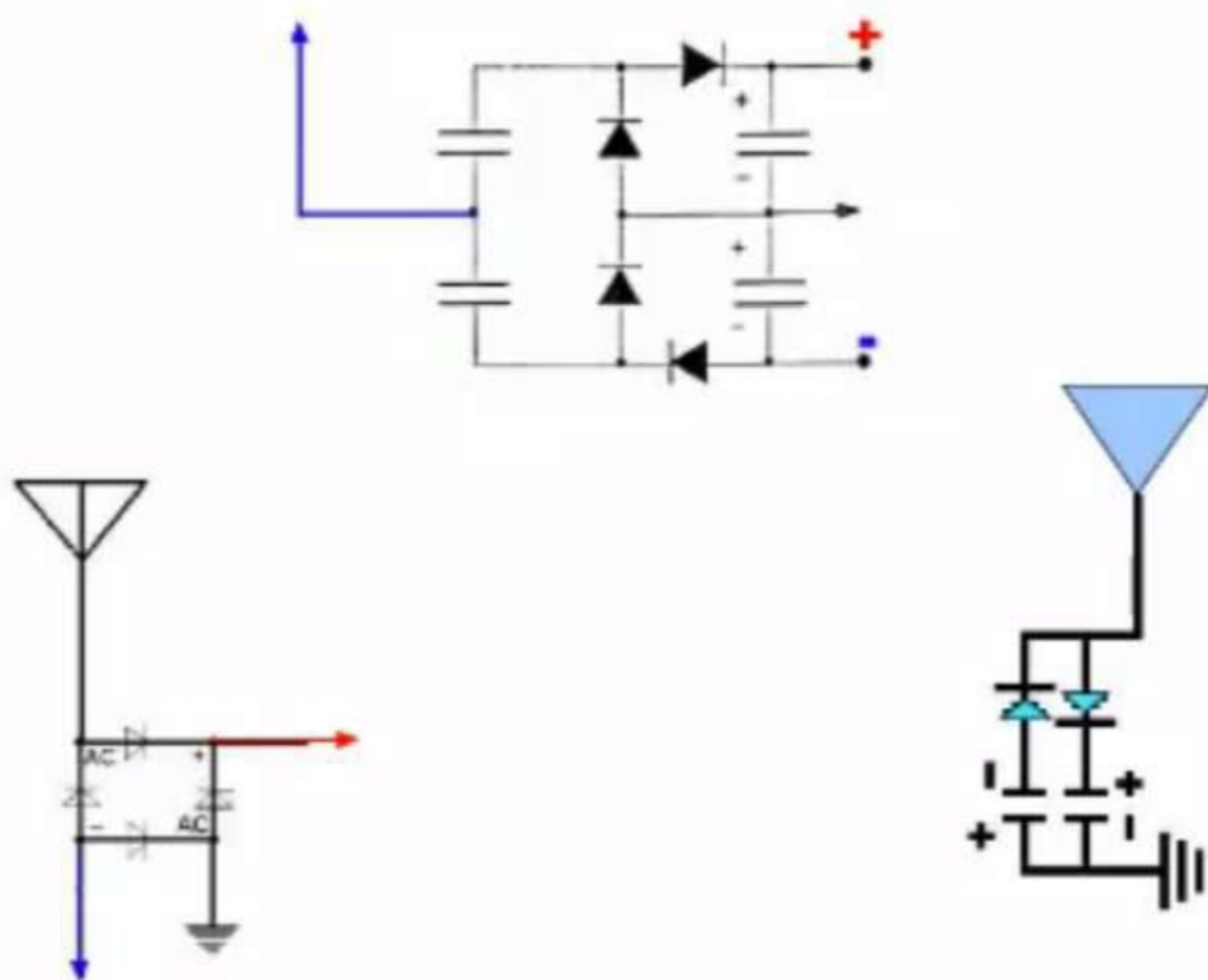
Pentru a urmări funcționarea punții, să presupunem că prima alternanță sosită în nodul 1 este pozitivă. Ea blochează dioda D_2 și o deschide pe D_1 , debitînd prin R_S un curent I_1 (săgețile pline), care se întoarce la

tice sau cu parametri cît mai aproape

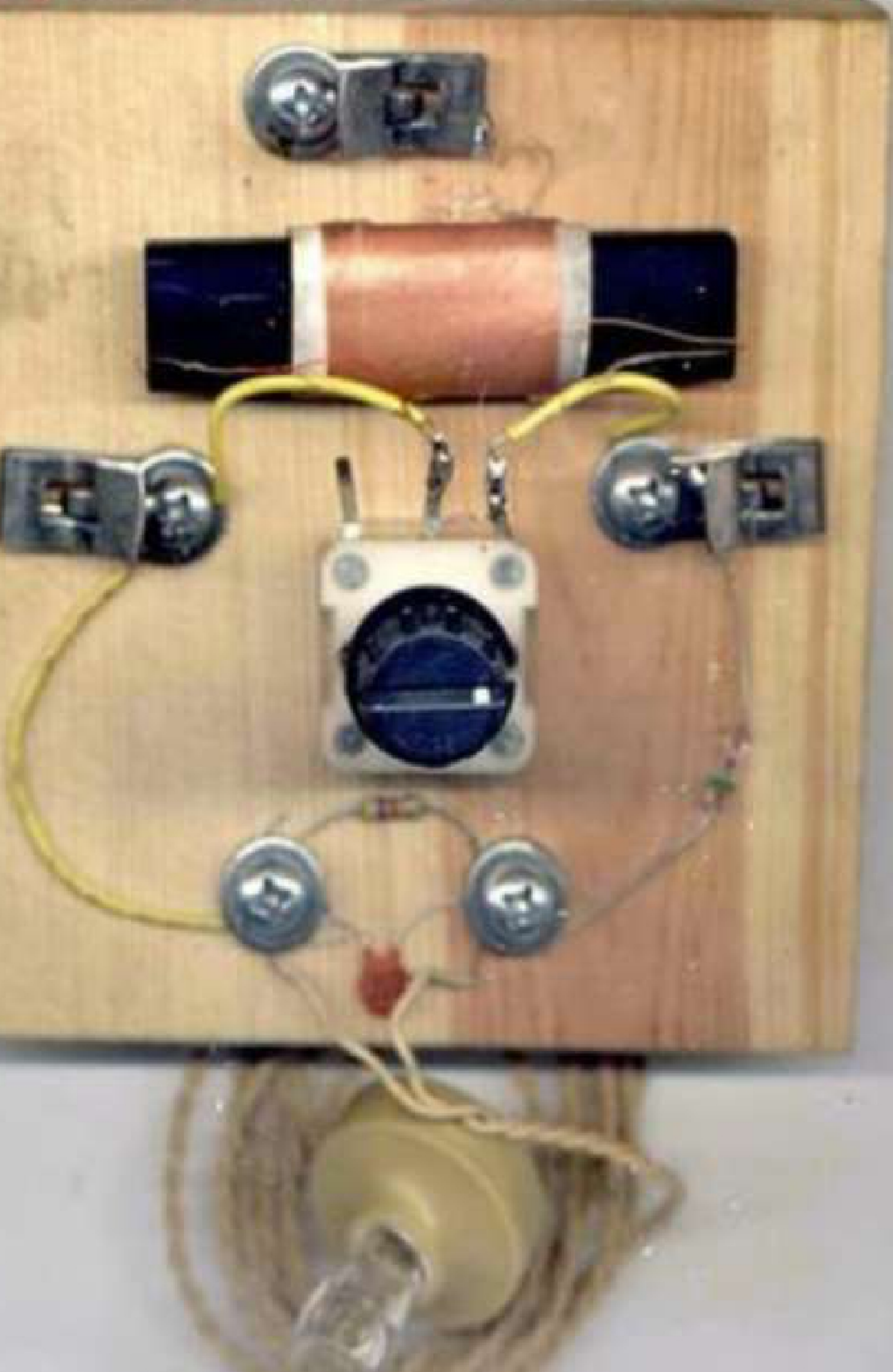


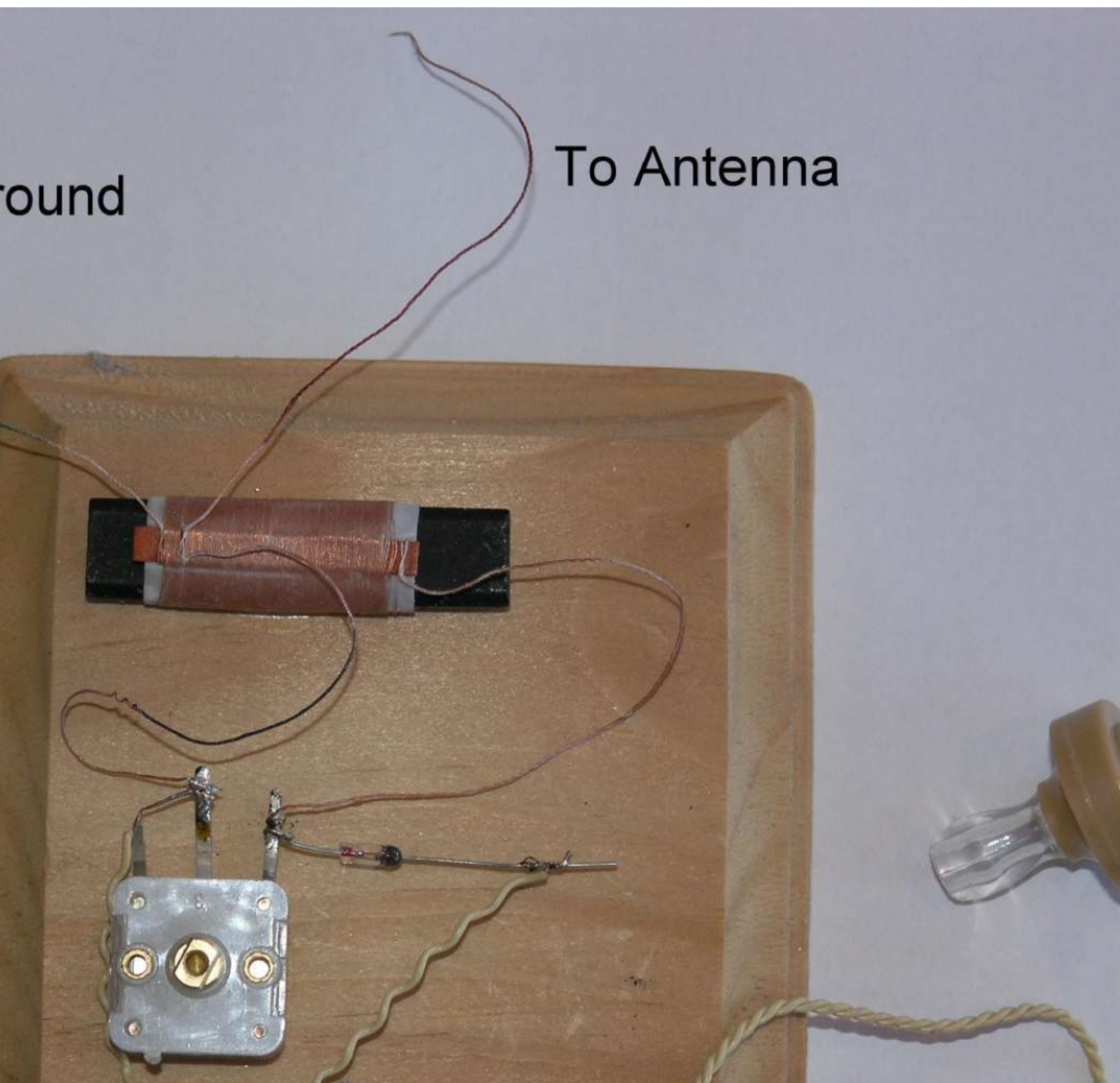
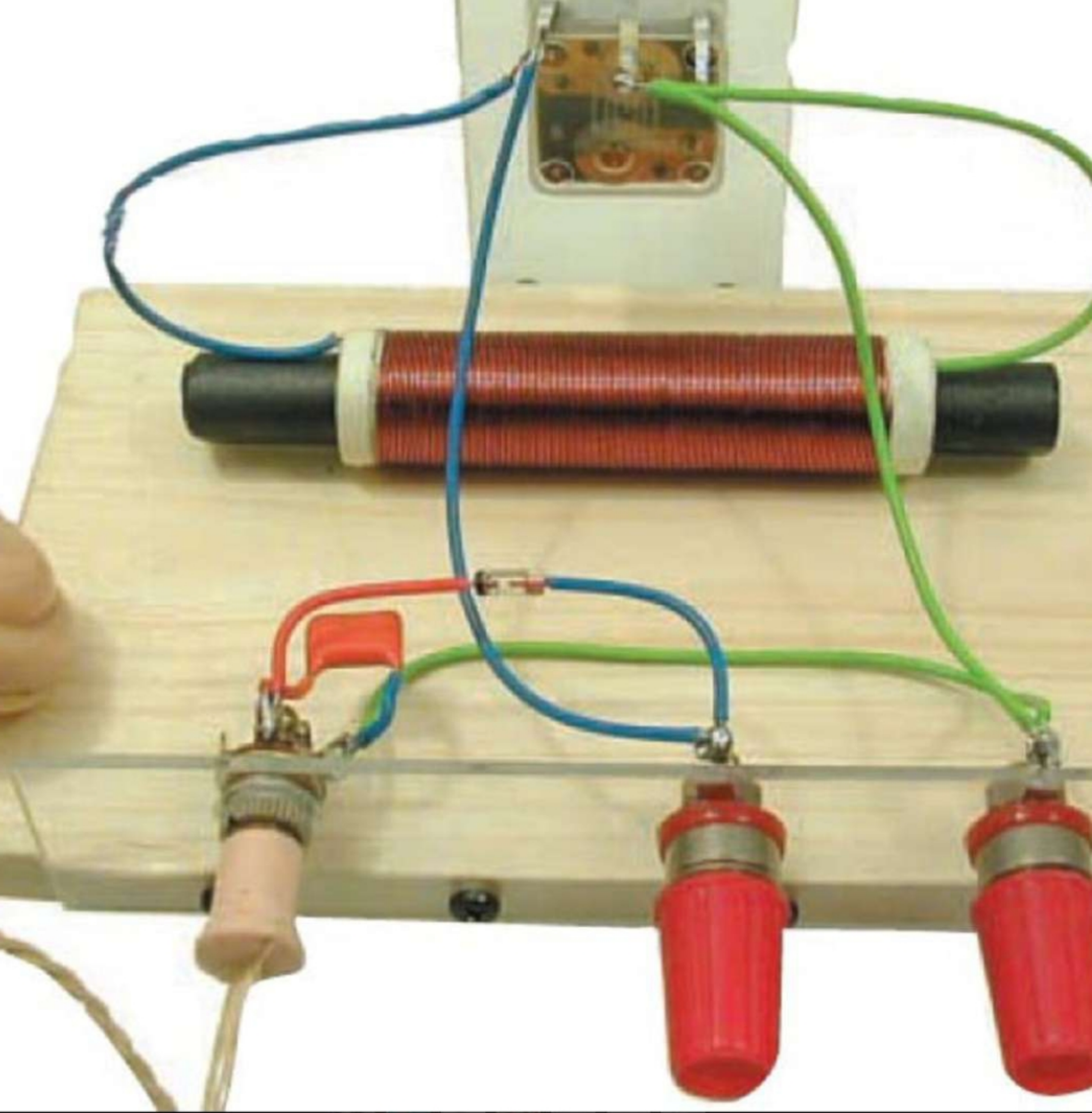
III.9. Puntea redresoare în diferite reprezentări.

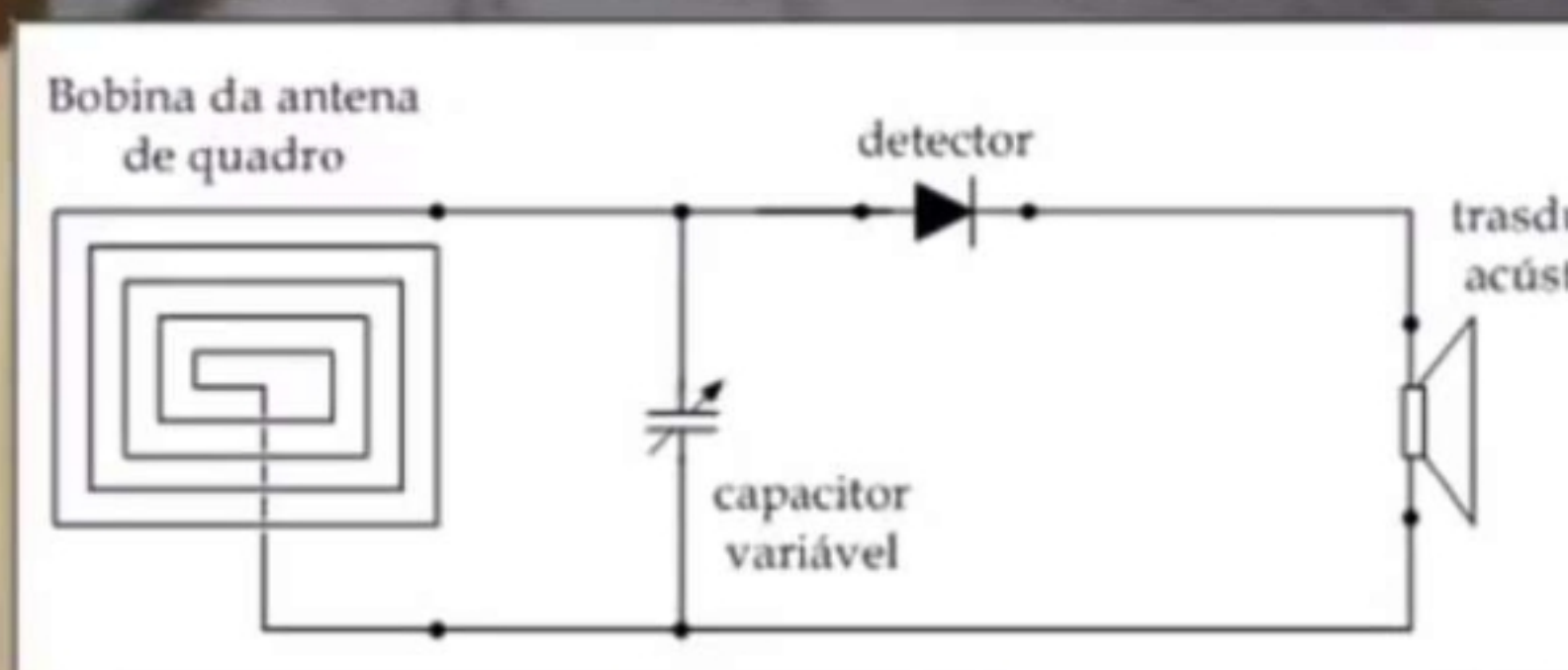
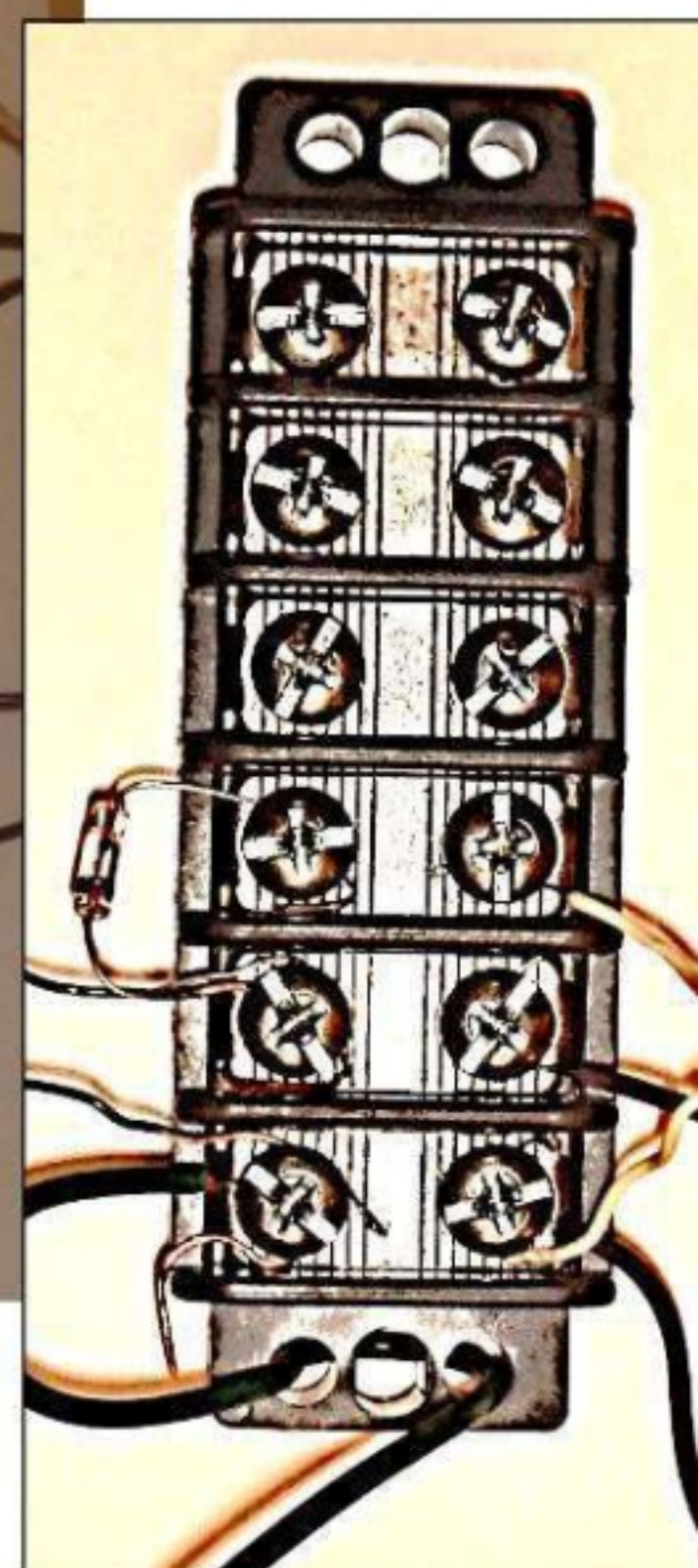
circuits used on LC "RadioWaves"



Computer Controlled Automation Inc.

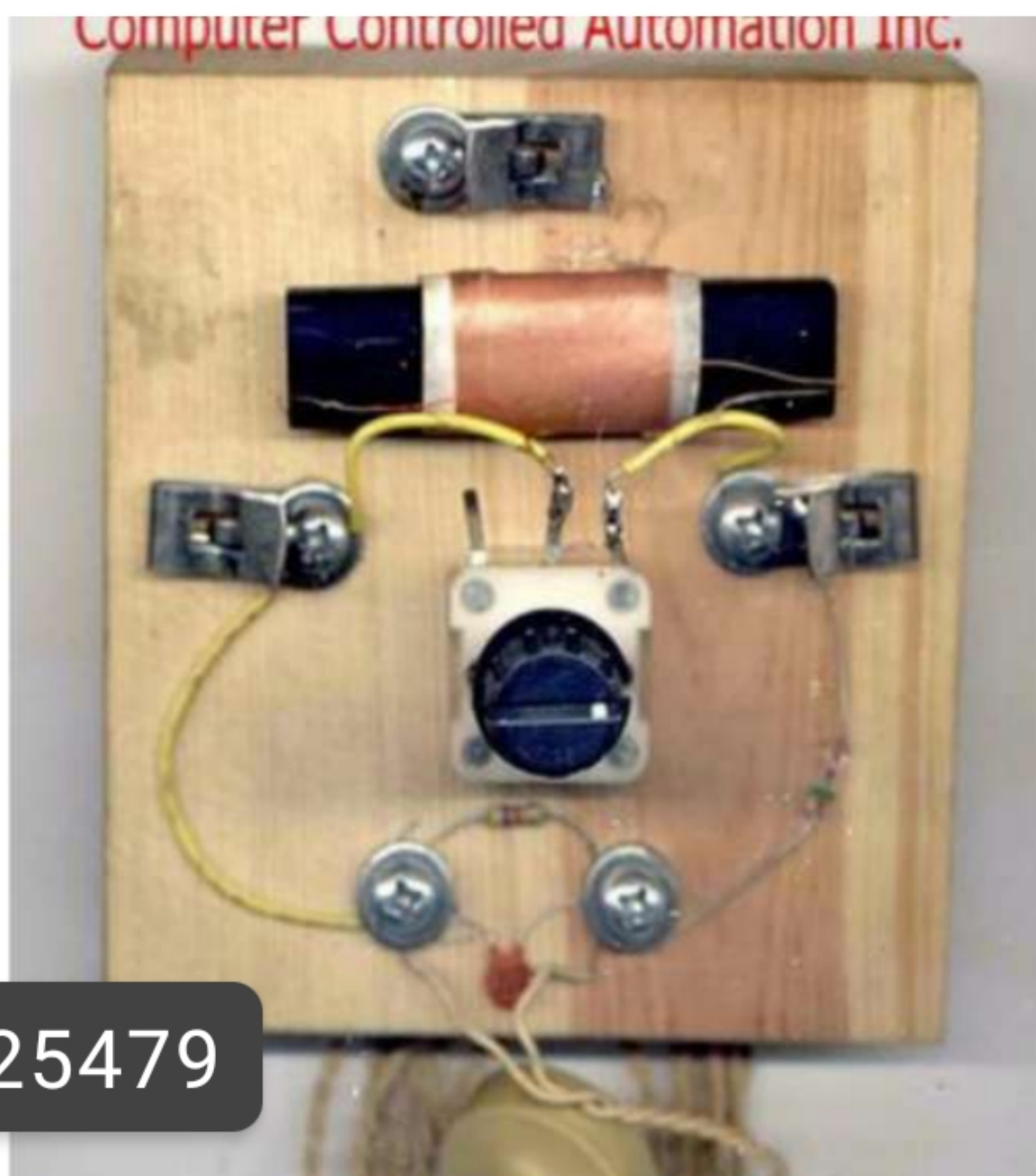
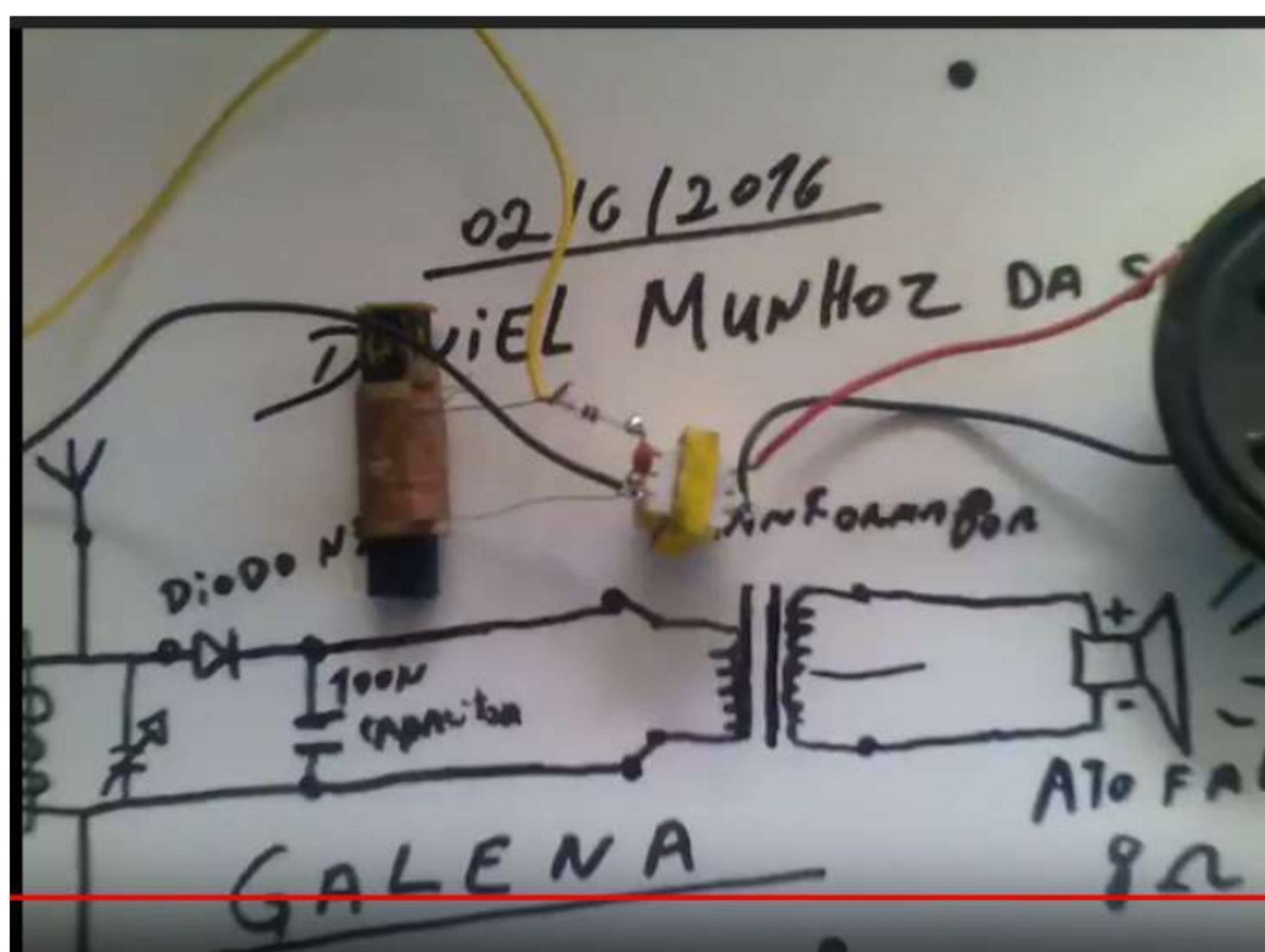
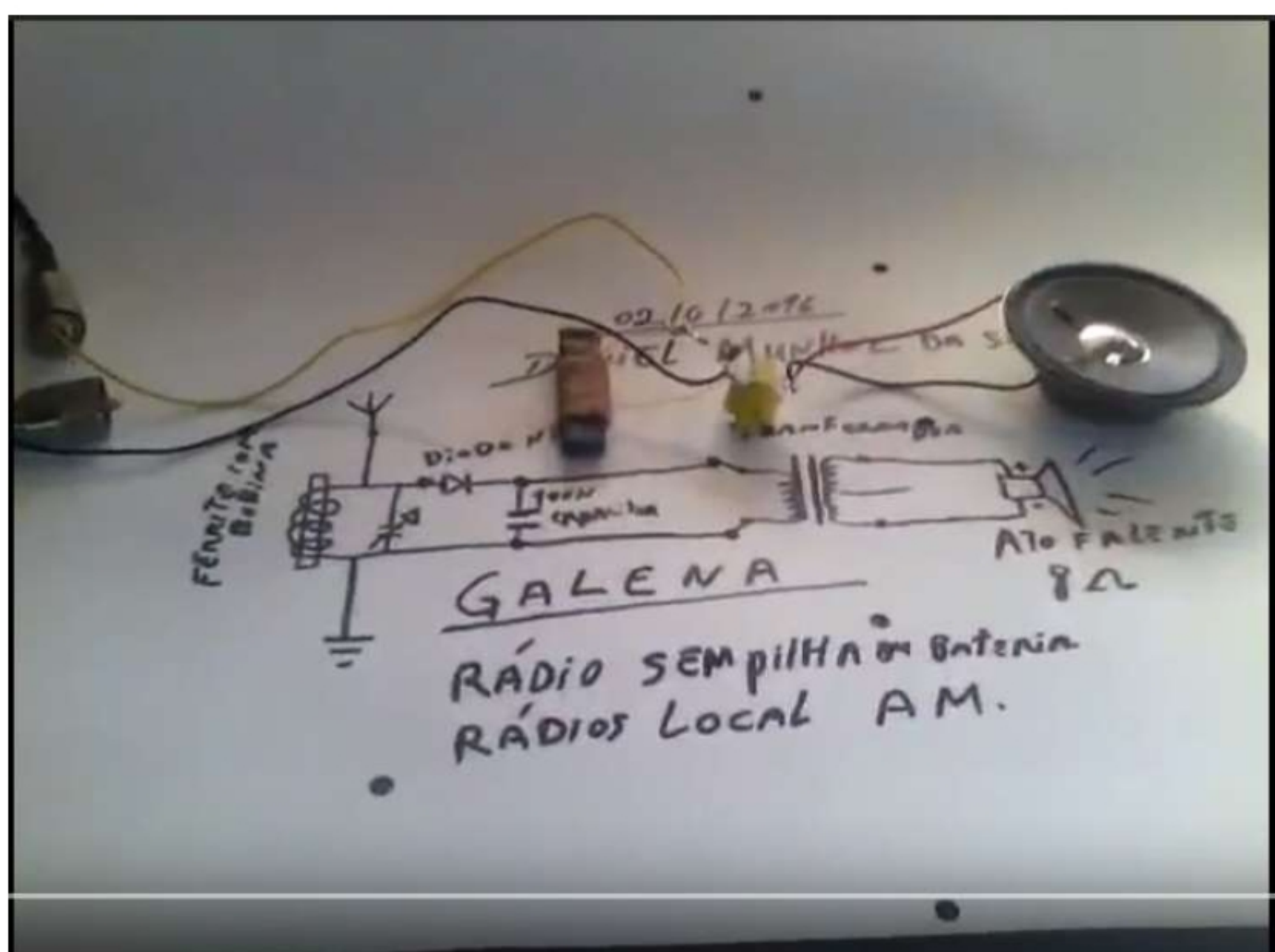


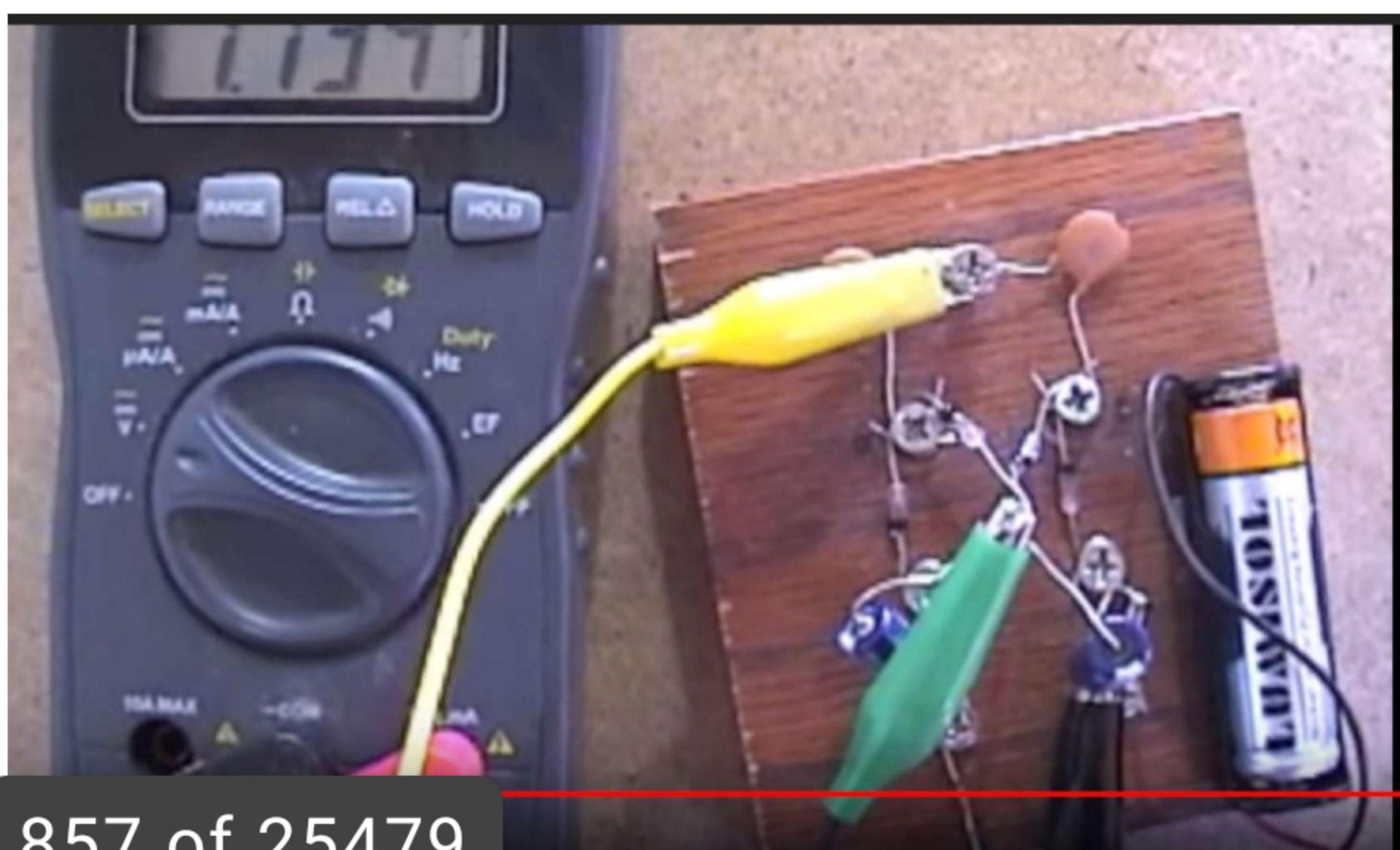
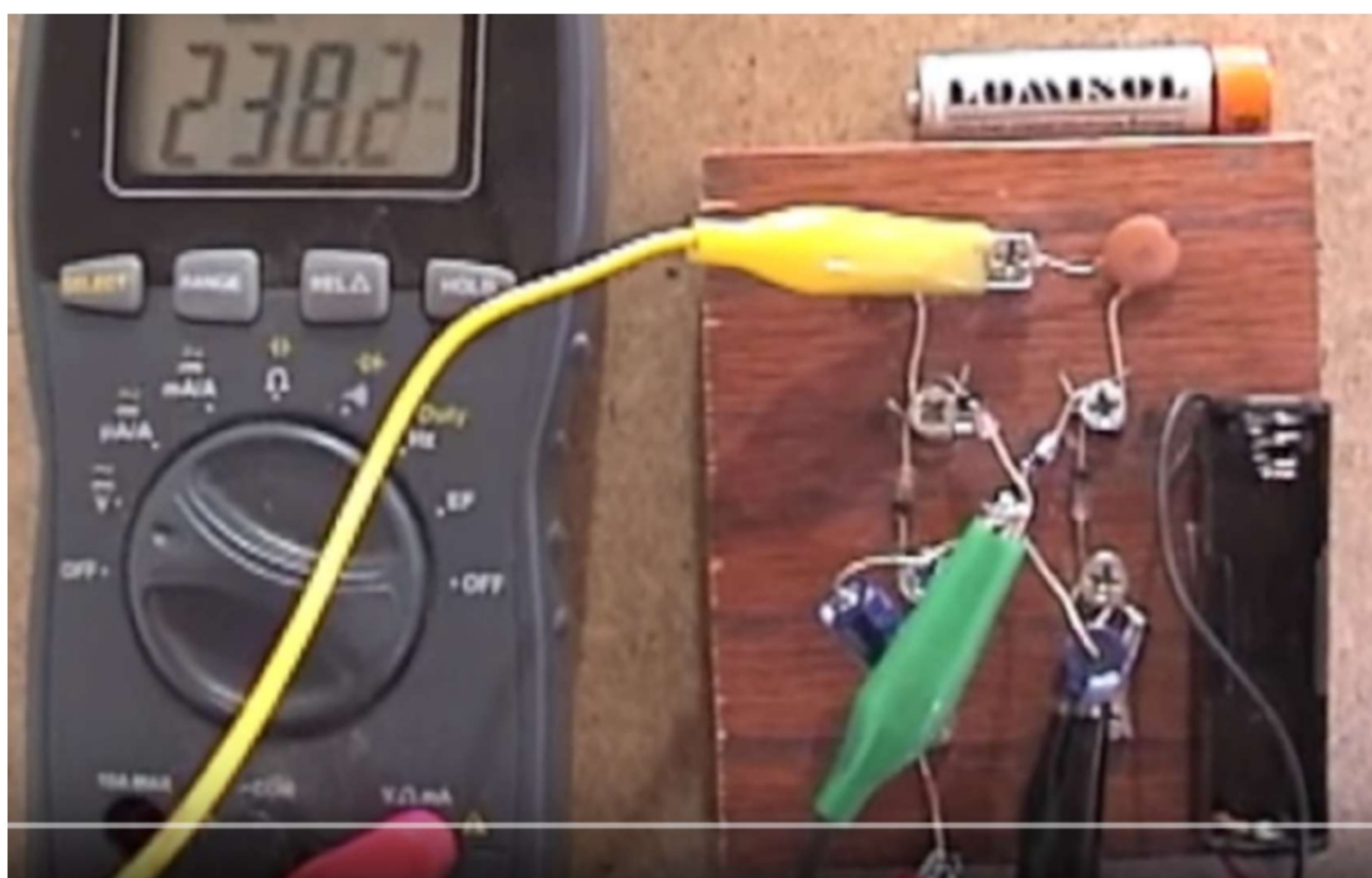
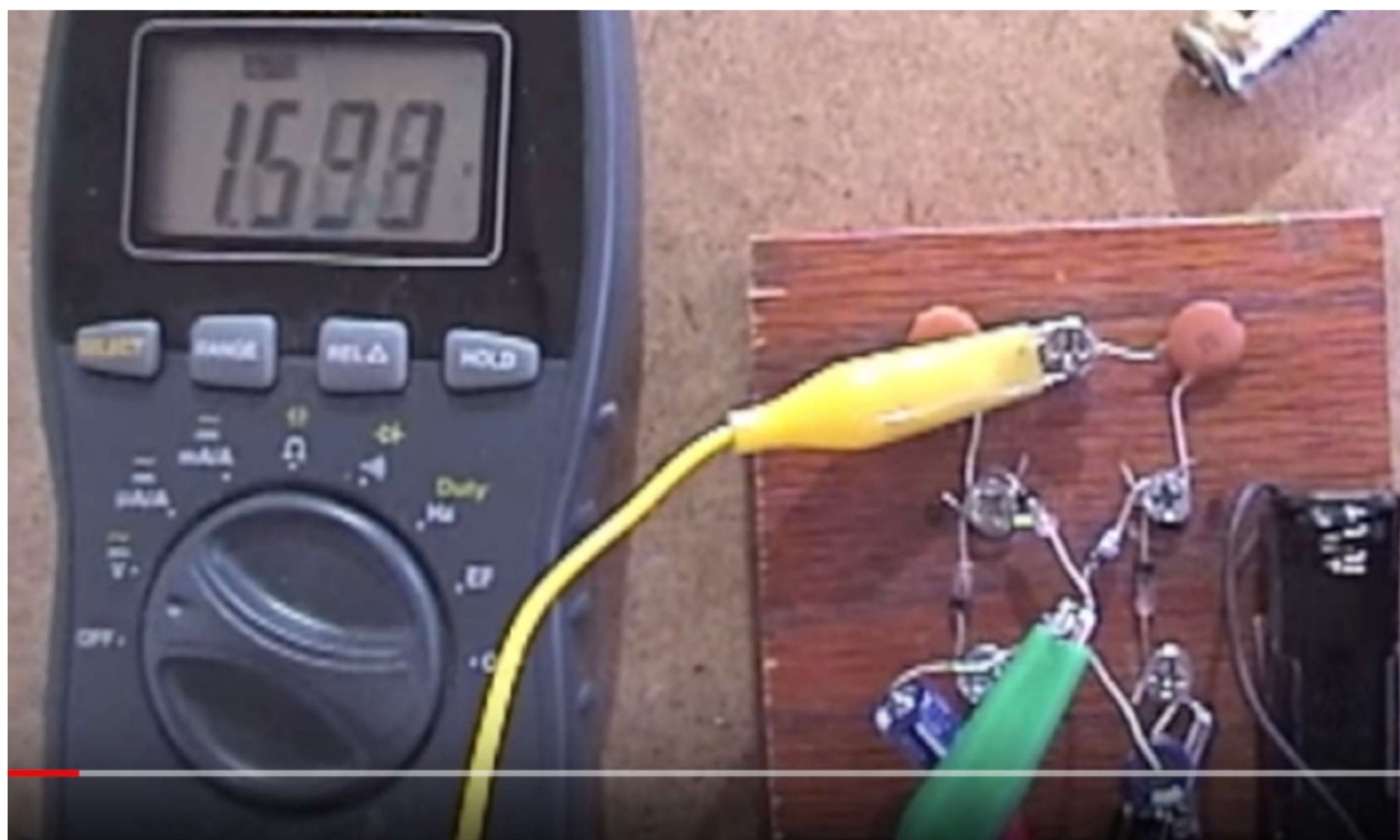




1208 of 25479

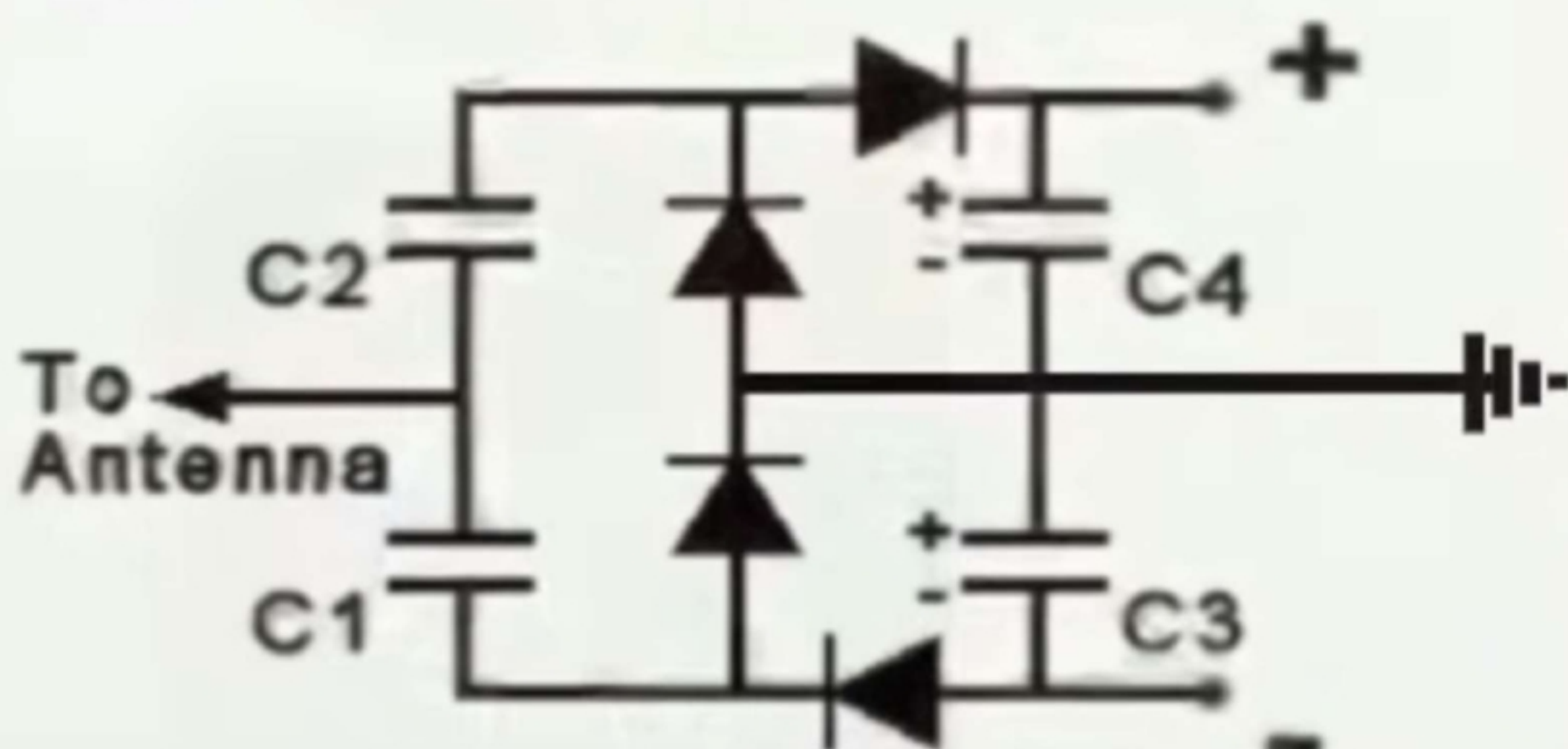
per la "banda commerciale" 88 - 108 MHz





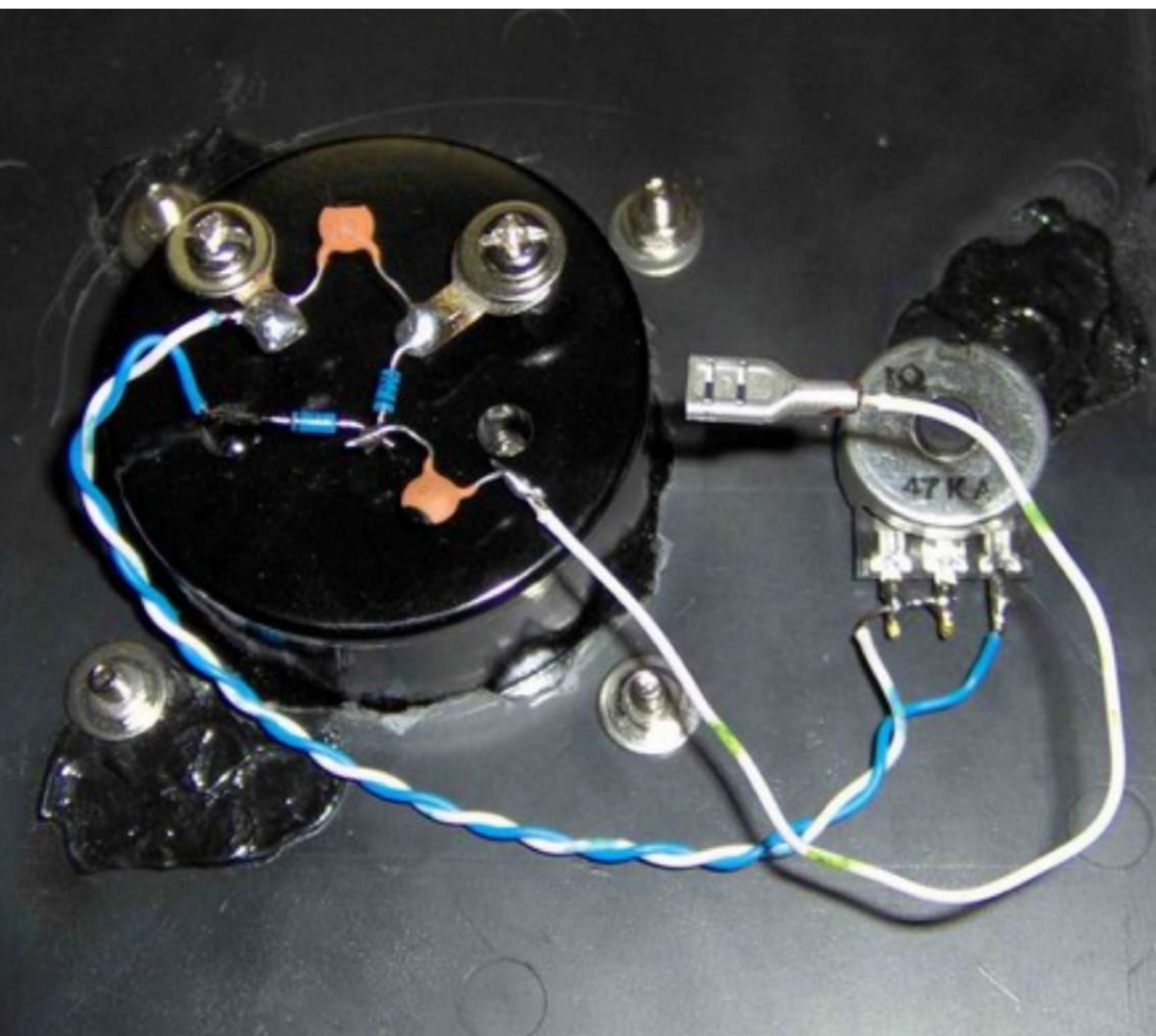
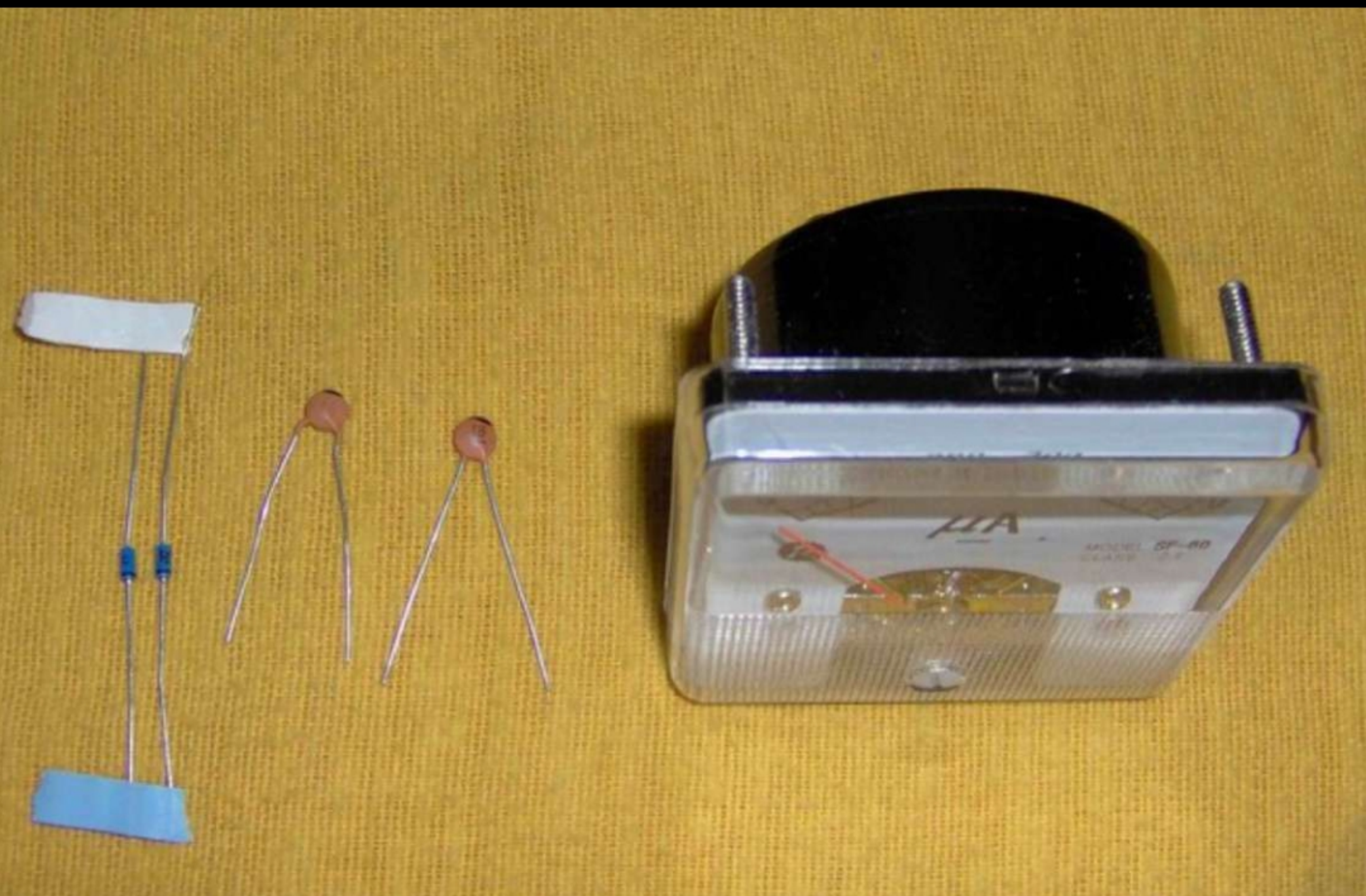


Energy from RF signals

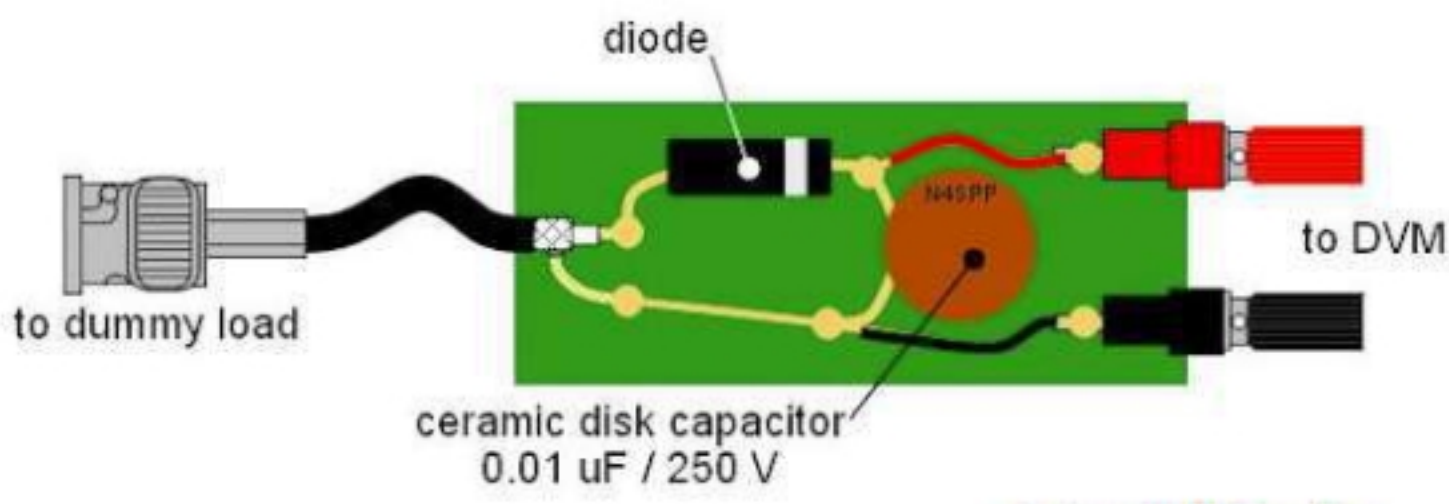


1N34 Germanium Diodes,
100uf 50 v Electrolytic Caps
0.2 uf Ceramic Caps, 1- 3 volts





Here is a simple standard circuit:

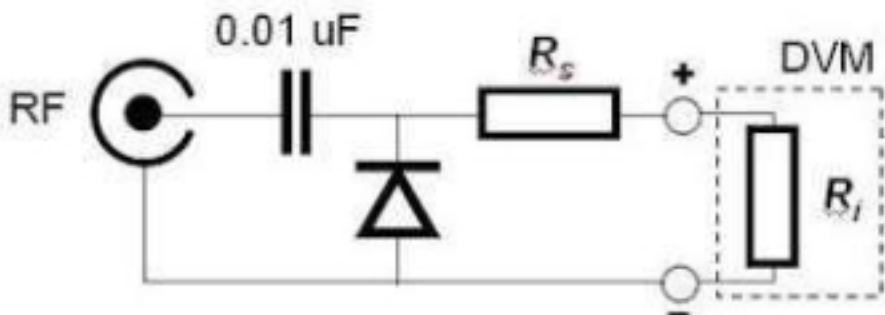
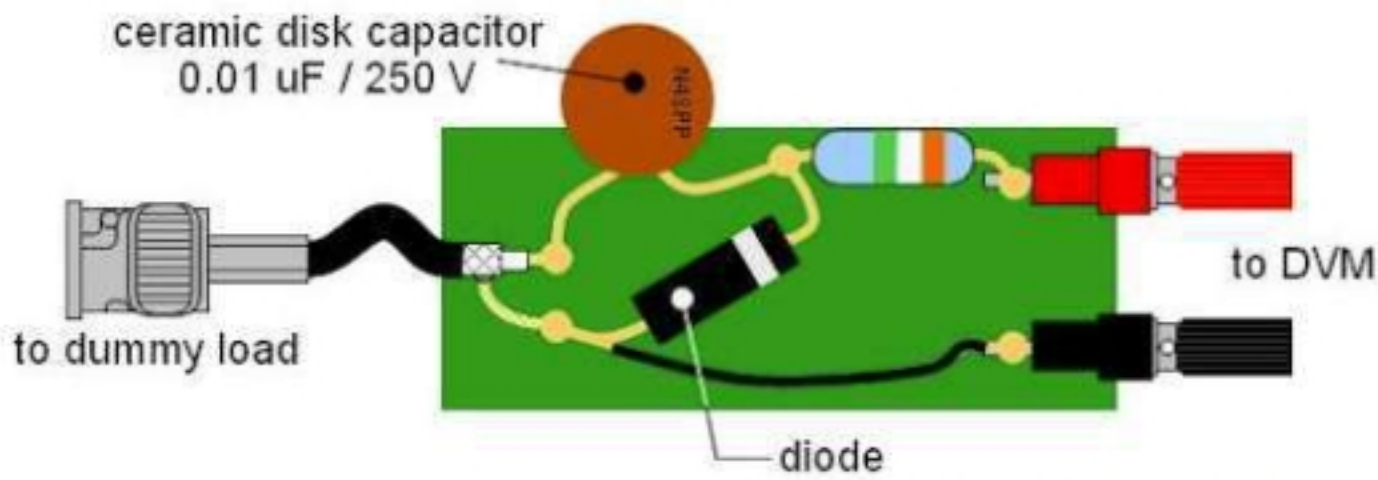


©2010 F. Dörenberg

A simple RF-probe

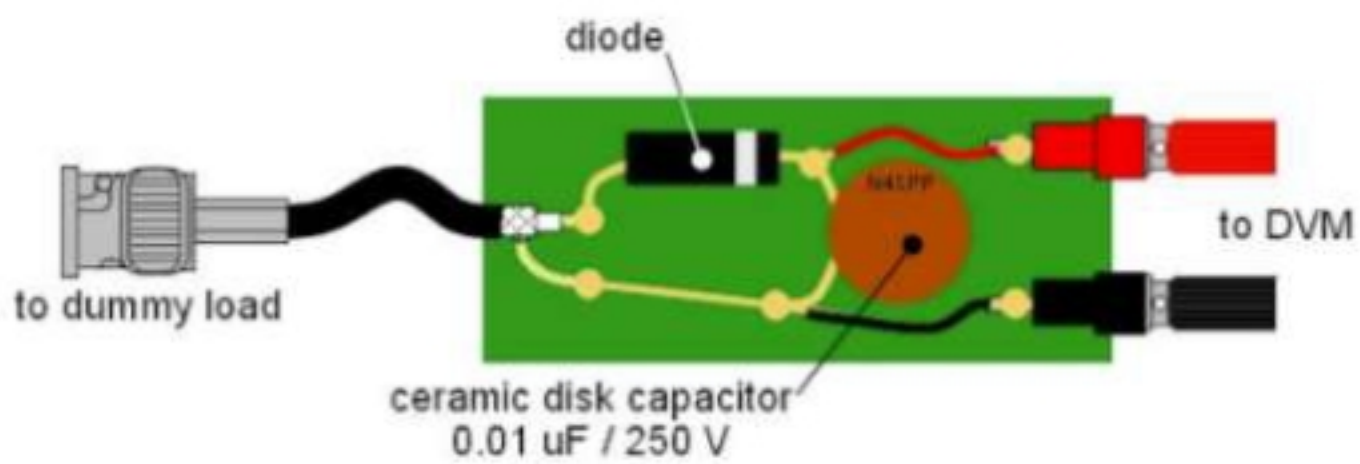
Obviously, this circuit will be fooled by a DC-offset on the RF signal. We can fix this by swapping the diode and the capacitor. Note that this is not necessary if you measure an RF voltage via a transformer, such as a [directional coupler](#).

We can also make life a little easier by including a voltage divider with a scaling factor that is equal to the reciprocal of $\sqrt{2}$. Then the output voltage will be the RMS value that we are interested in. We can make a voltage divider where one resistor is the input impedance of the DVM. My DVM has a published input resistance of 10 M Ω . The second resistor should be 4M14 Ω , since $10 / (10+4.14) = 1 / \sqrt{2}$. So 3M9 + 220k = 4M12 would be a good choice. This approach is shown below. Note that the resistor should be non-inductive (e.g., bulk-metal-foil or carbon).



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RF-probe with DC-block and peak-to-RMS scaling

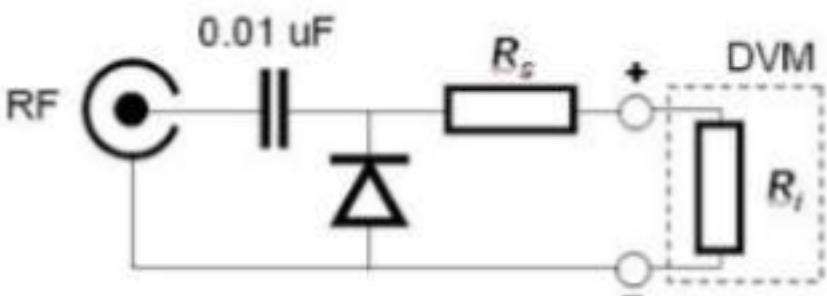
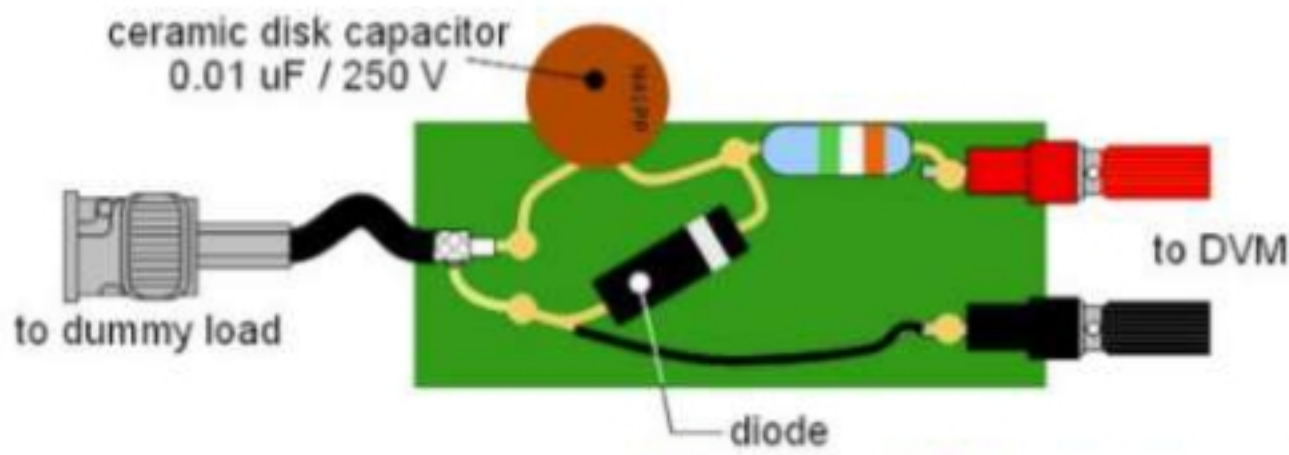


©2010 F. Dörenberg

A simple RF-probe

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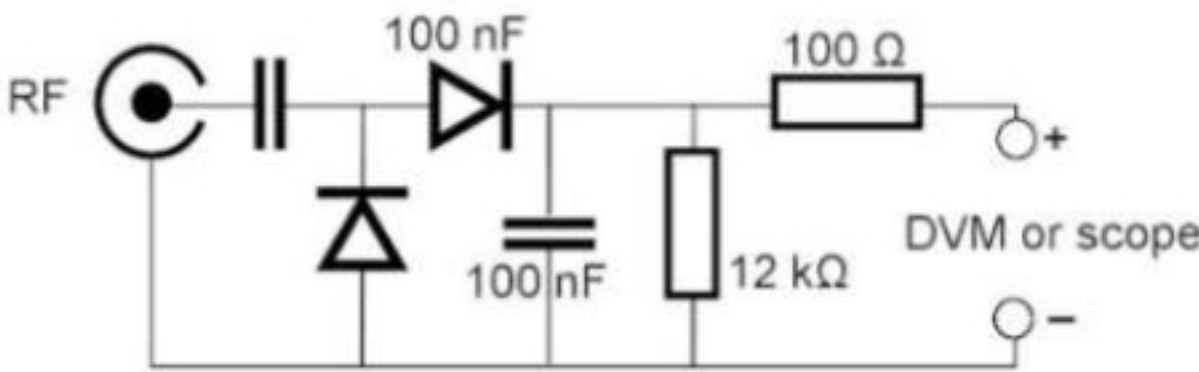
We can also make life a little easier by including a voltage divider with a scaling factor that is equal to the reciprocal of $\sqrt{2}$. Then the output voltage will be the RMS value that we are interested in. We can make a voltage divider where one resistor is the input impedance of the DVM. My DVM has a published input resistance of 10 M Ω . The second resistor should be 4M14 Ω , since $10 / (10+4.14) = 1 / \sqrt{2}$. So 3M9 + 220k = 4M12 would be a good choice. This approach is shown below. Note that the resistor should be non-inductive (e.g., bulk-metal-foil or carbon).



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RF-probe with DC-block and peak-to-RMS scaling

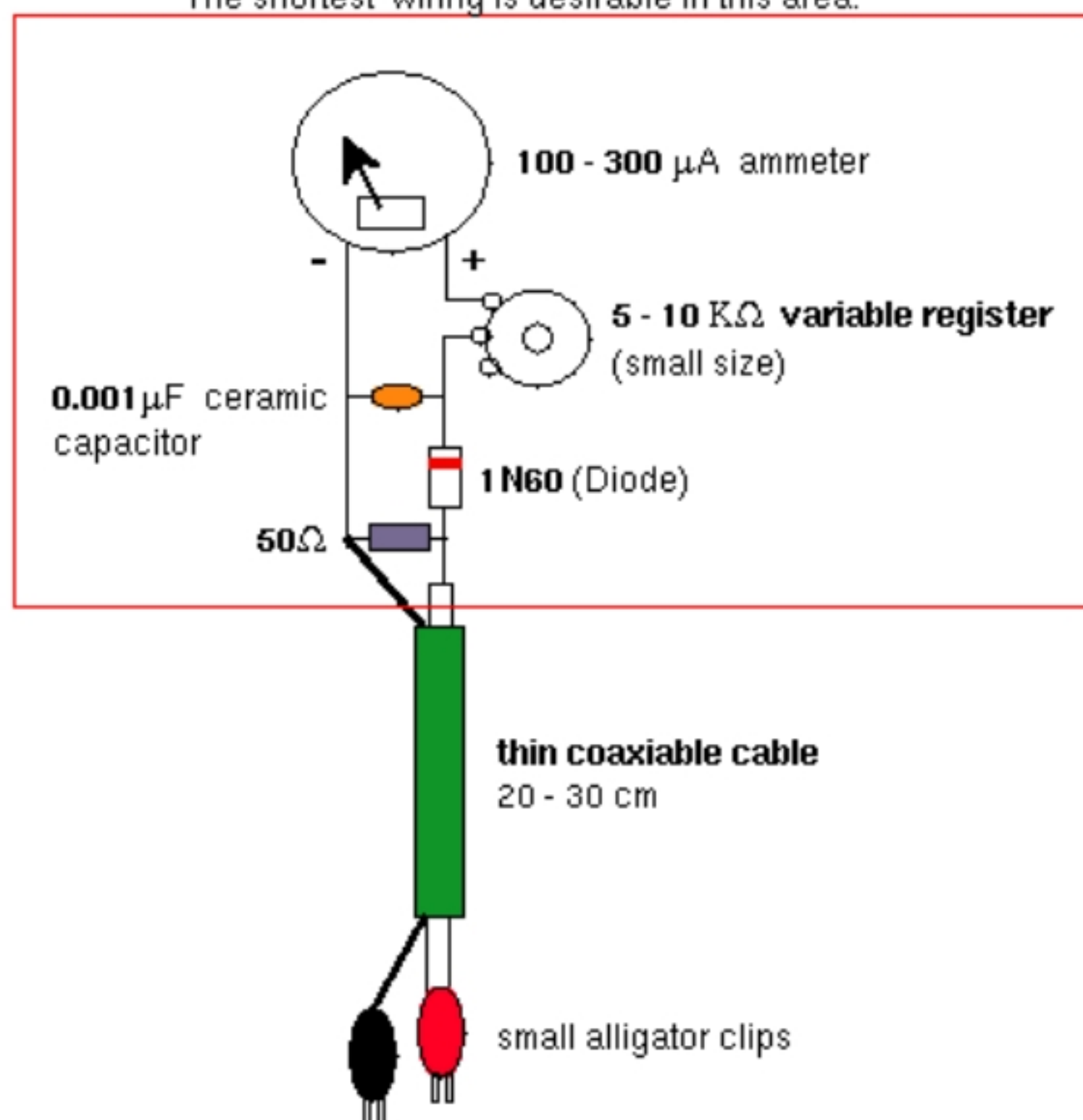
A variation on this, with a full-wave rectifier, is shown below:



Note that these diodes are available from several manufacturers and the V_f and V_{rrm} may vary slightly between them. I opted for an OA91 diode, as I had one in my junk box. Note that this limits the measured power to 20 W. The AA118 (or its substitutes AA113 and 1N60) is good through 32 Watt into 50 ohm. For further considerations, see ref. 2 and 8.



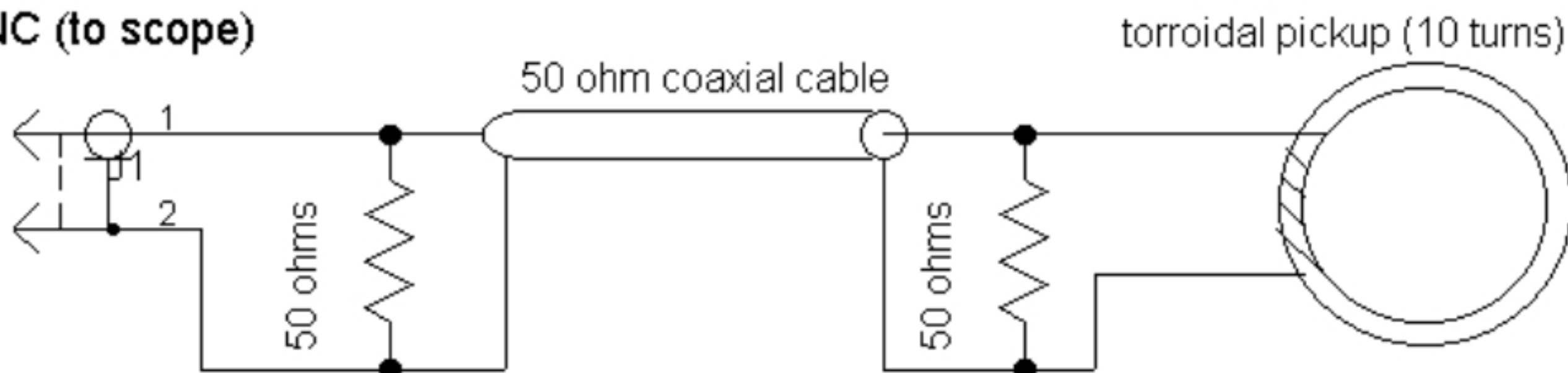
The shortest wiring is desirable in this area.



As for the ammeter, you can use an used one taking from junked audio amplifier, tape-recorder, radio-cassette, and so on.

RF Current Probe

BNC (to scope)



C1
0.01 μ F

R1
4.7M

1
2

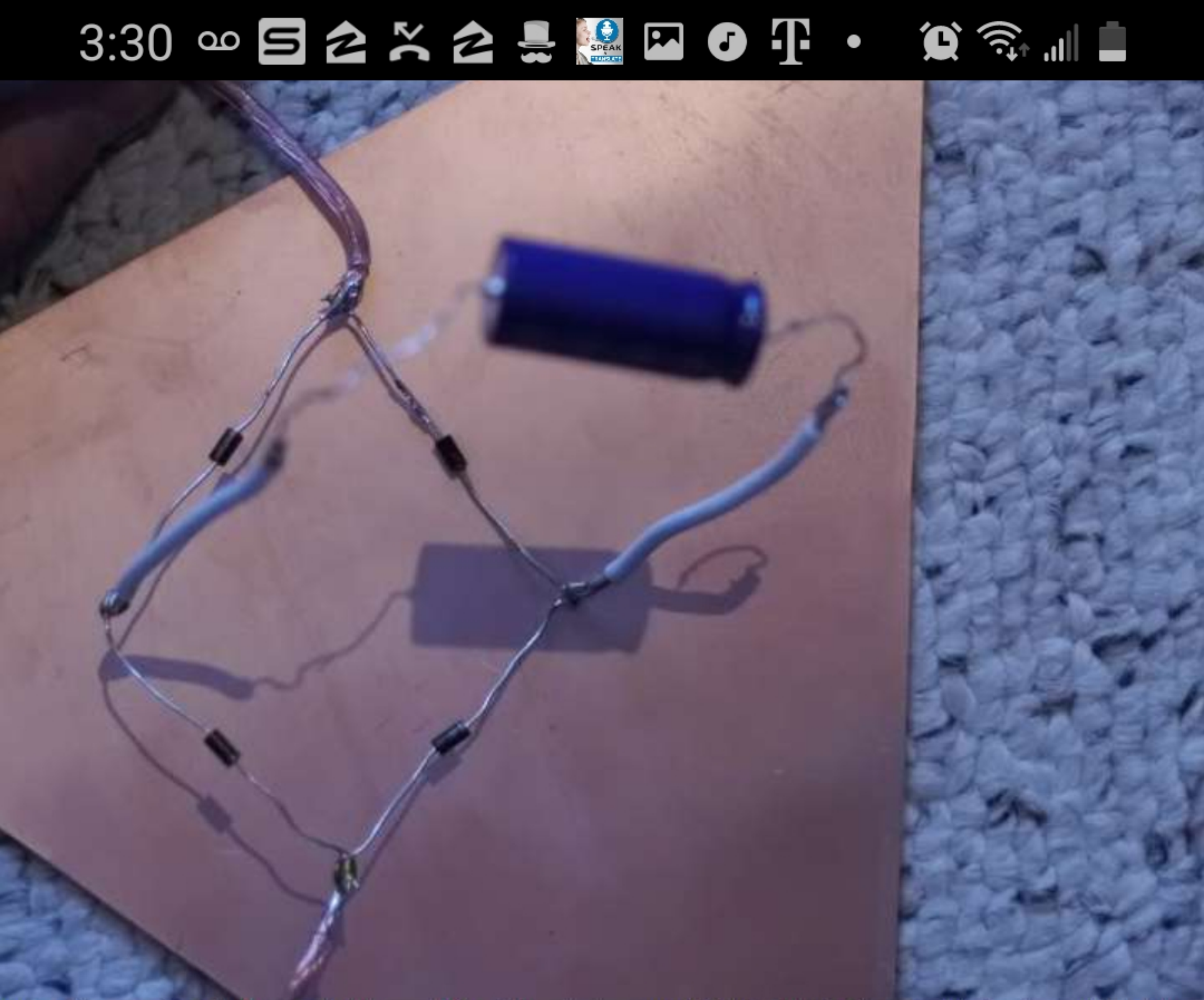
D1
1N34A

COAX

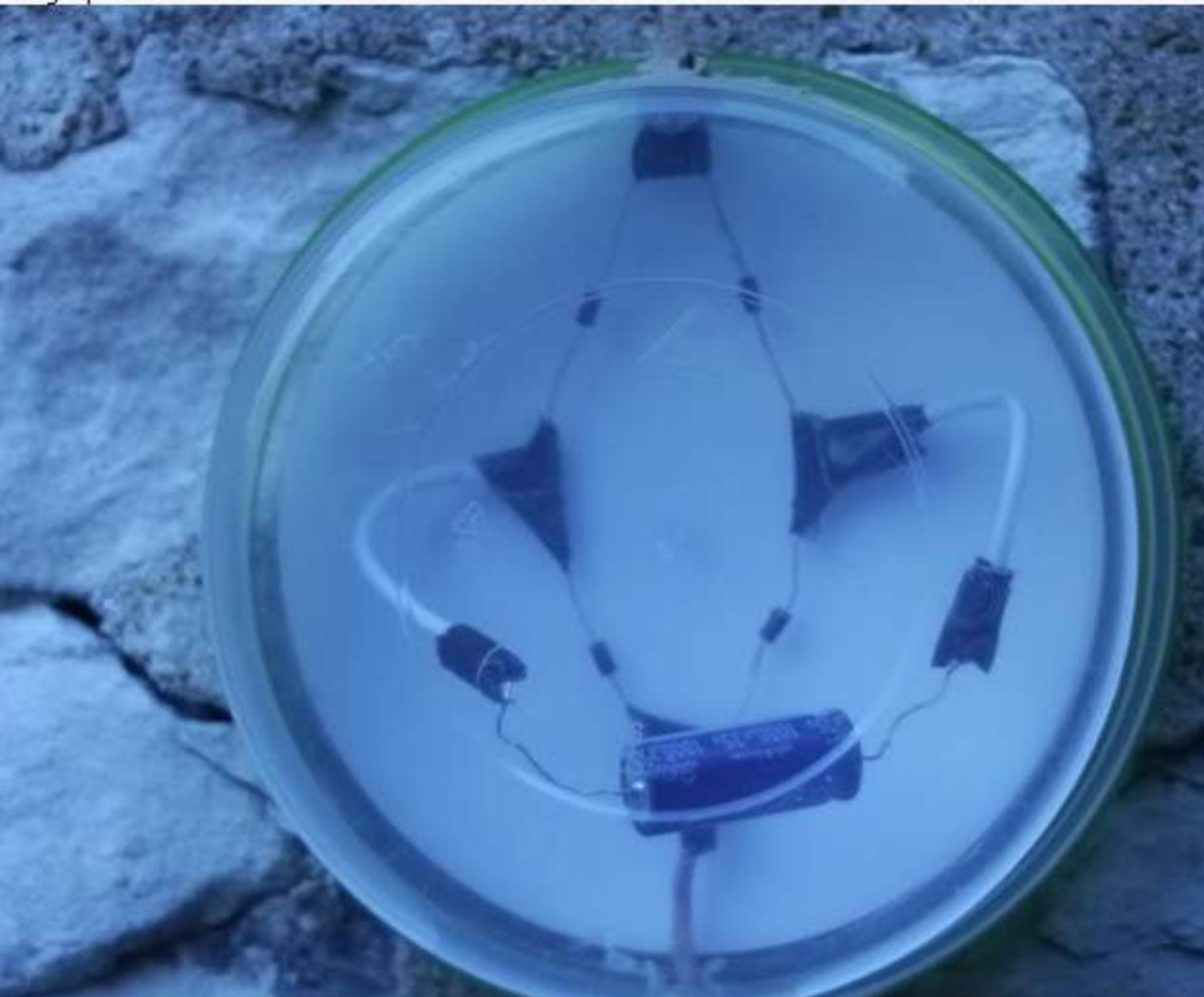
METER+

METER-

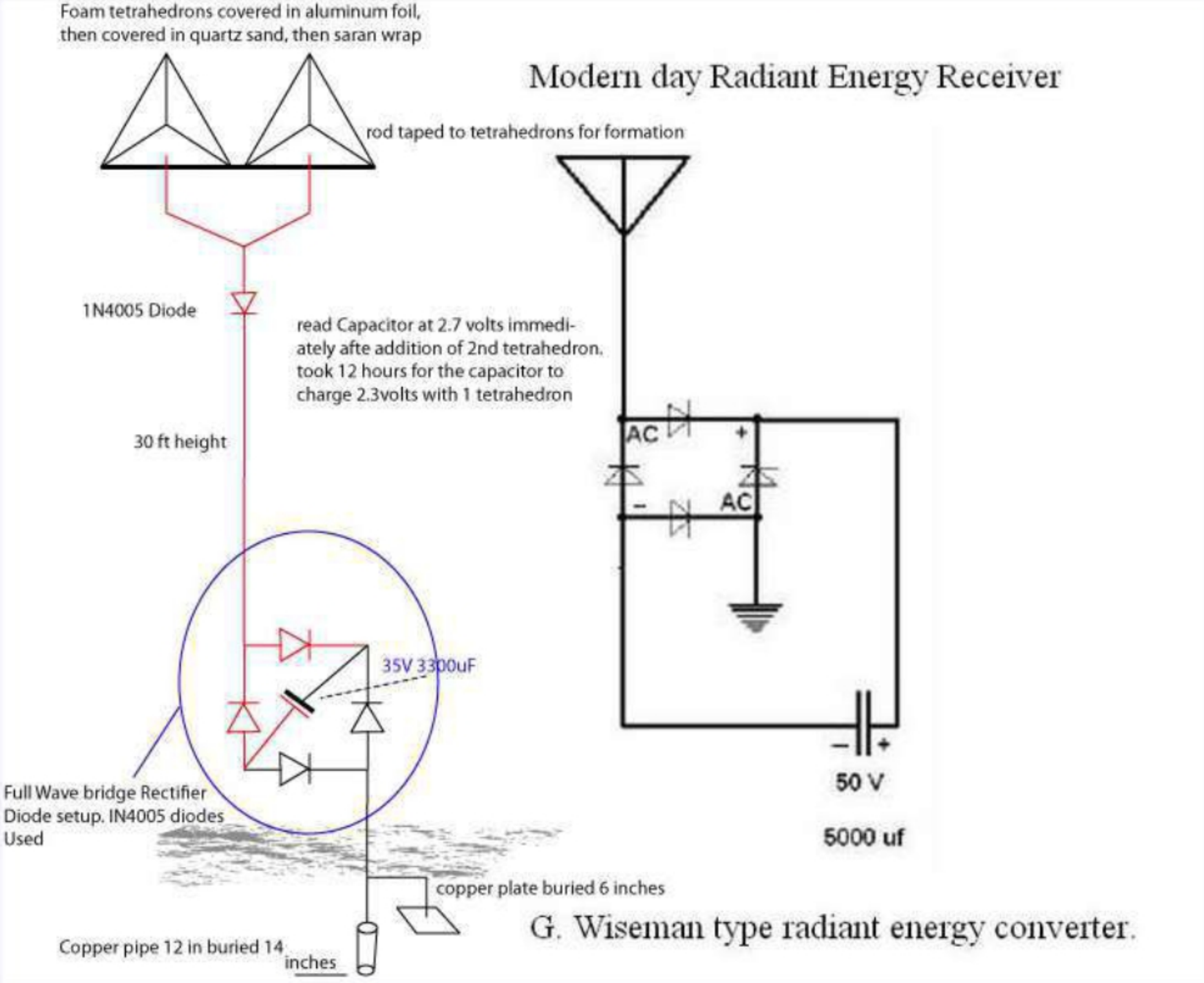
GND



arranged to create a full wave bridge rectifier. The diodes are 1N4005 diodes from radioshack, and the blue



I made a radiant energy antenna for my 1st Free Energy project, and with LOTS of help and knowledge sharing fro have 3 antennas and 2 grounds and have 2.81 volts in my cap. Somethings better than nothing😊 heres some pics

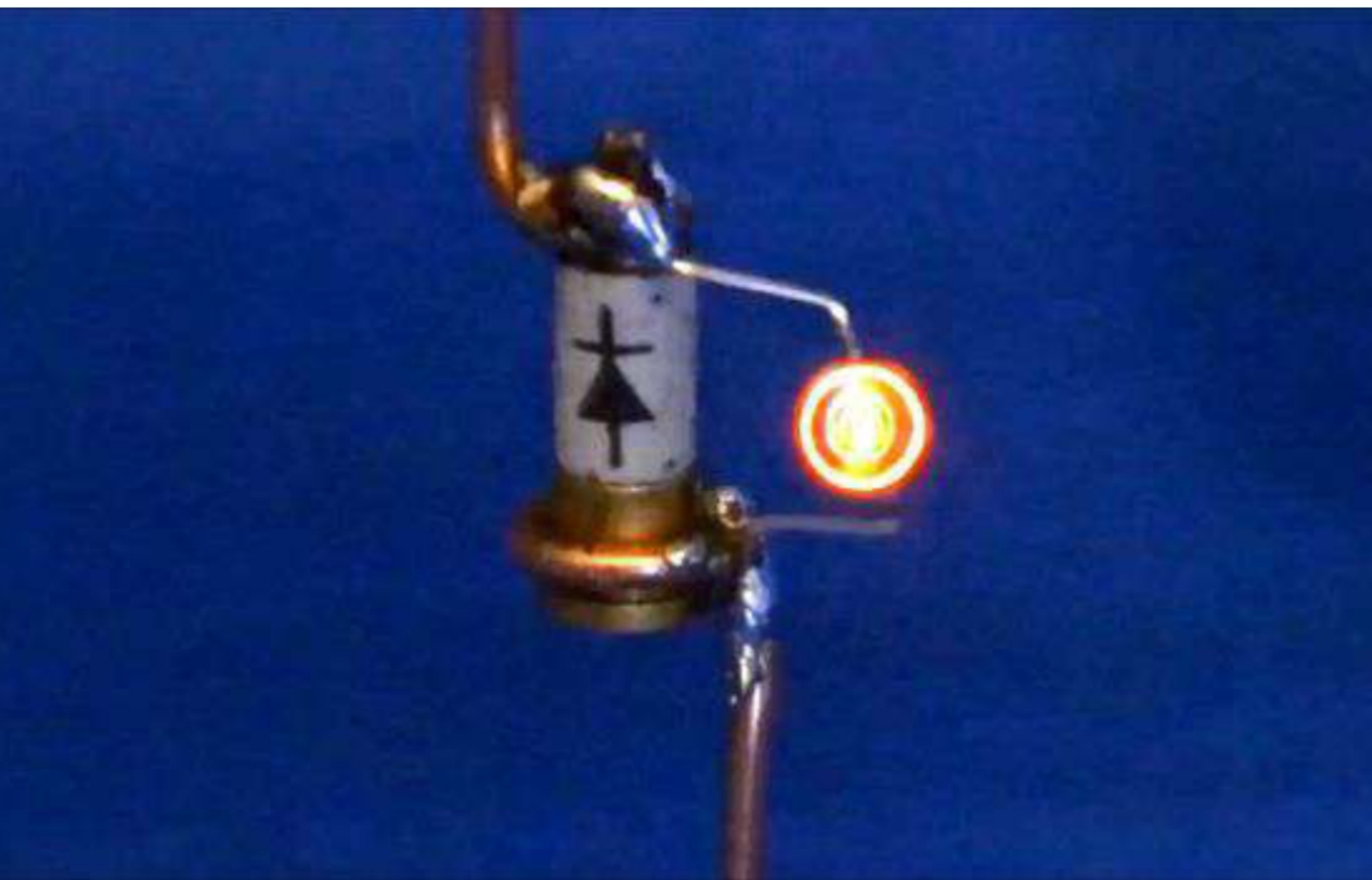
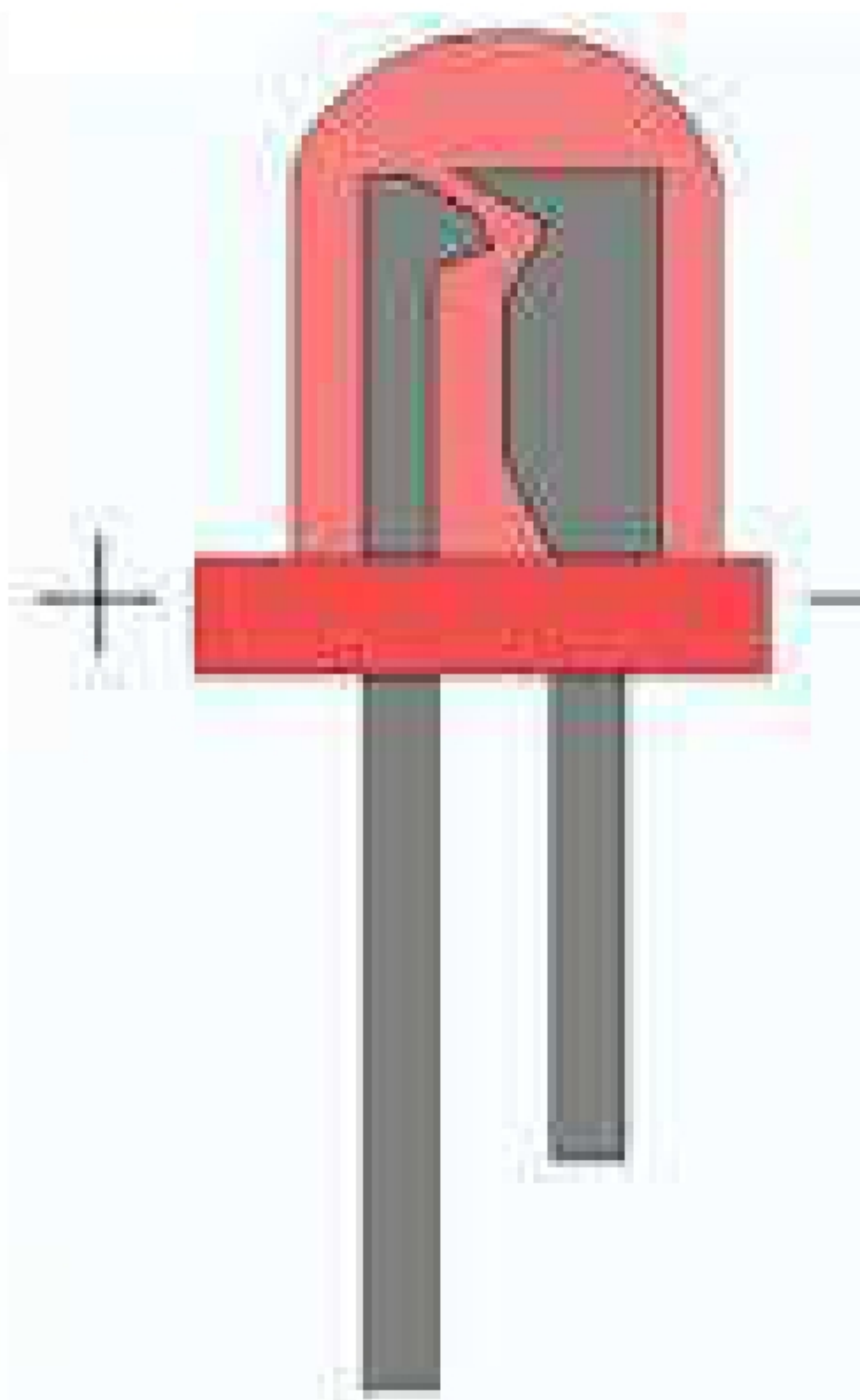
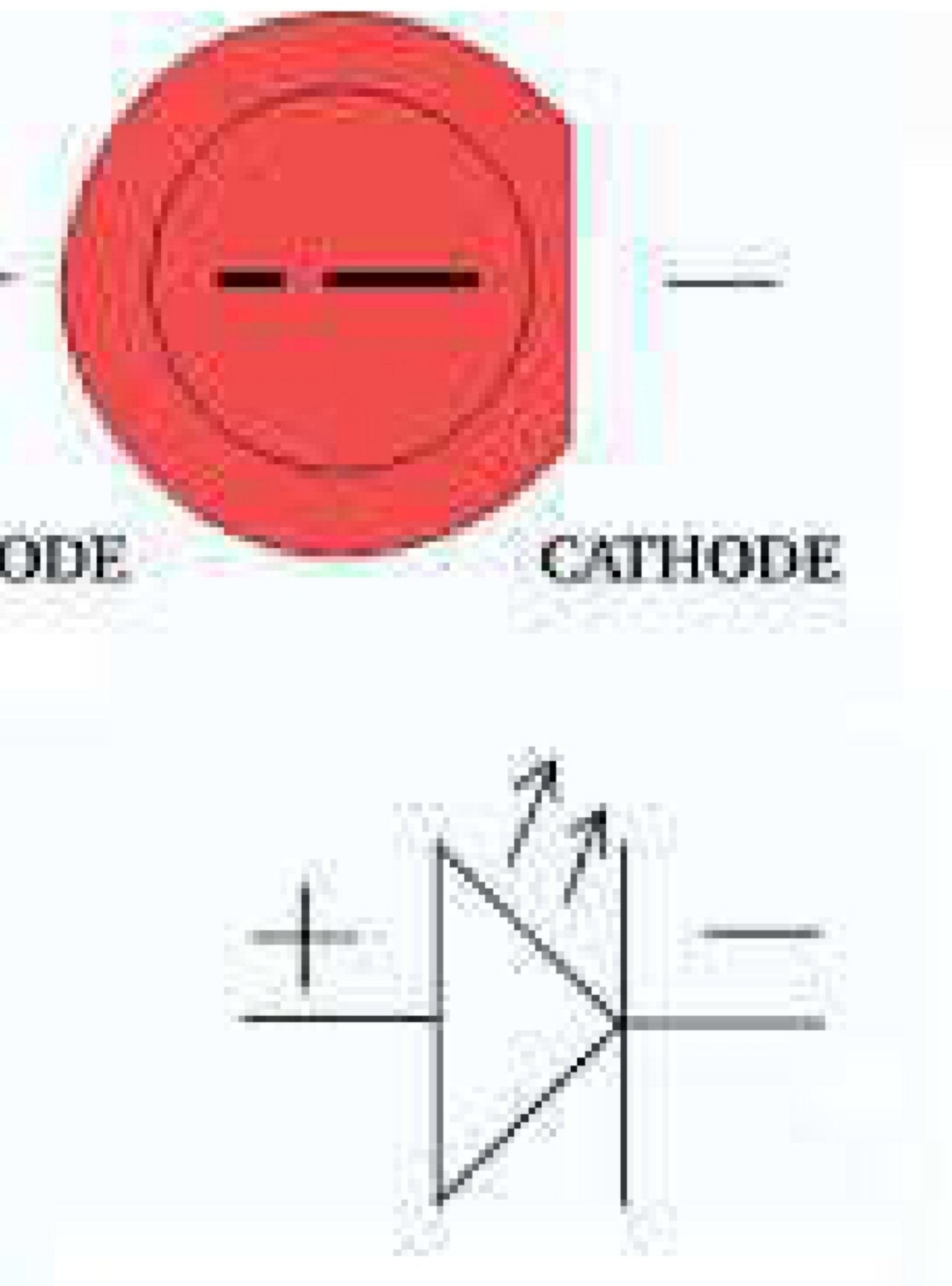


ails to plug the hole, to keep rain out



f the circuit , lid off





Step 1: LED+RF Diode



First Solder the led parallel to the Rf diode

 Add Tip  Ask Question  Comment  Download

Step 2: RF Diode+ LED+ Wires



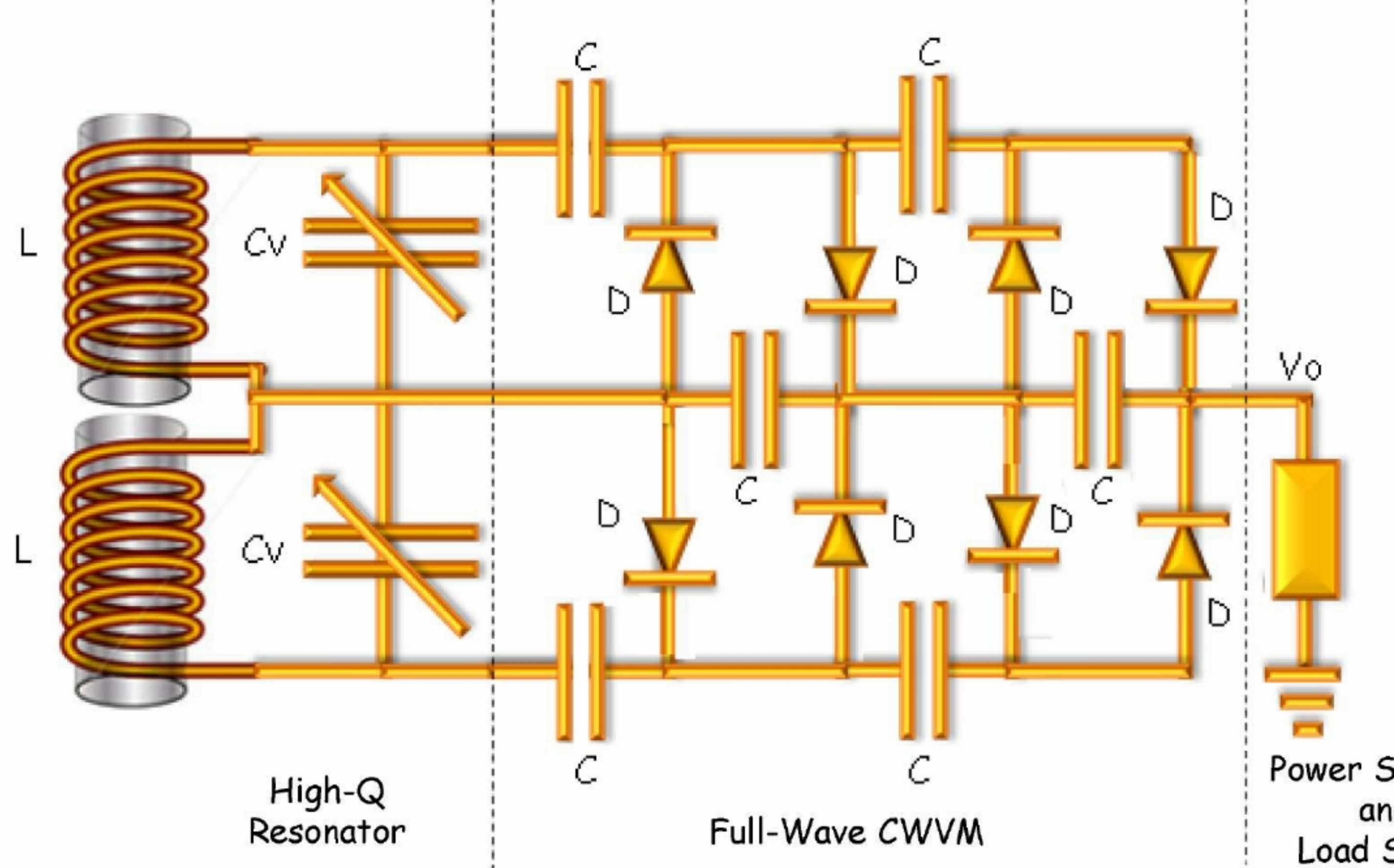


Figure 5. (a) circuit for a six-stage conventional CWVM, and (b) circuit for six-stage full wave-CWVM. Here, C_s stands for the series capacitances.

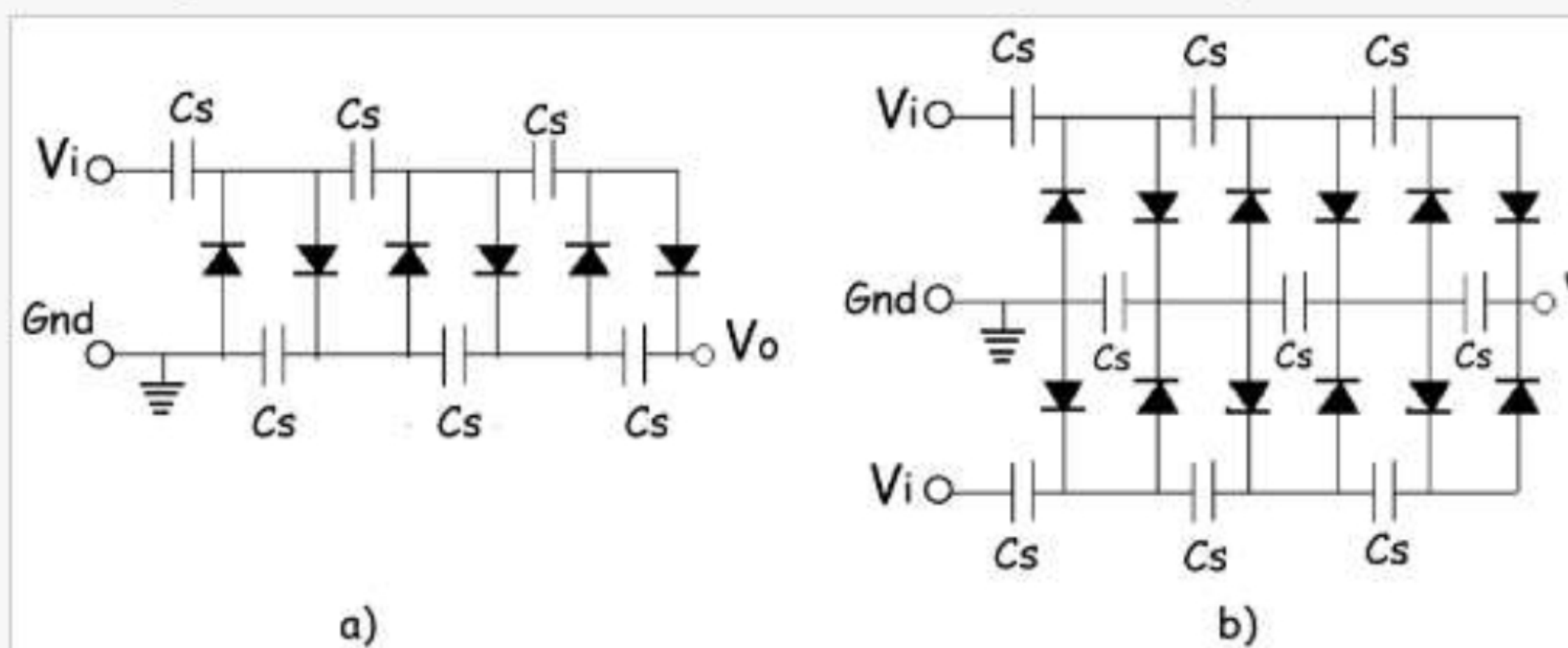
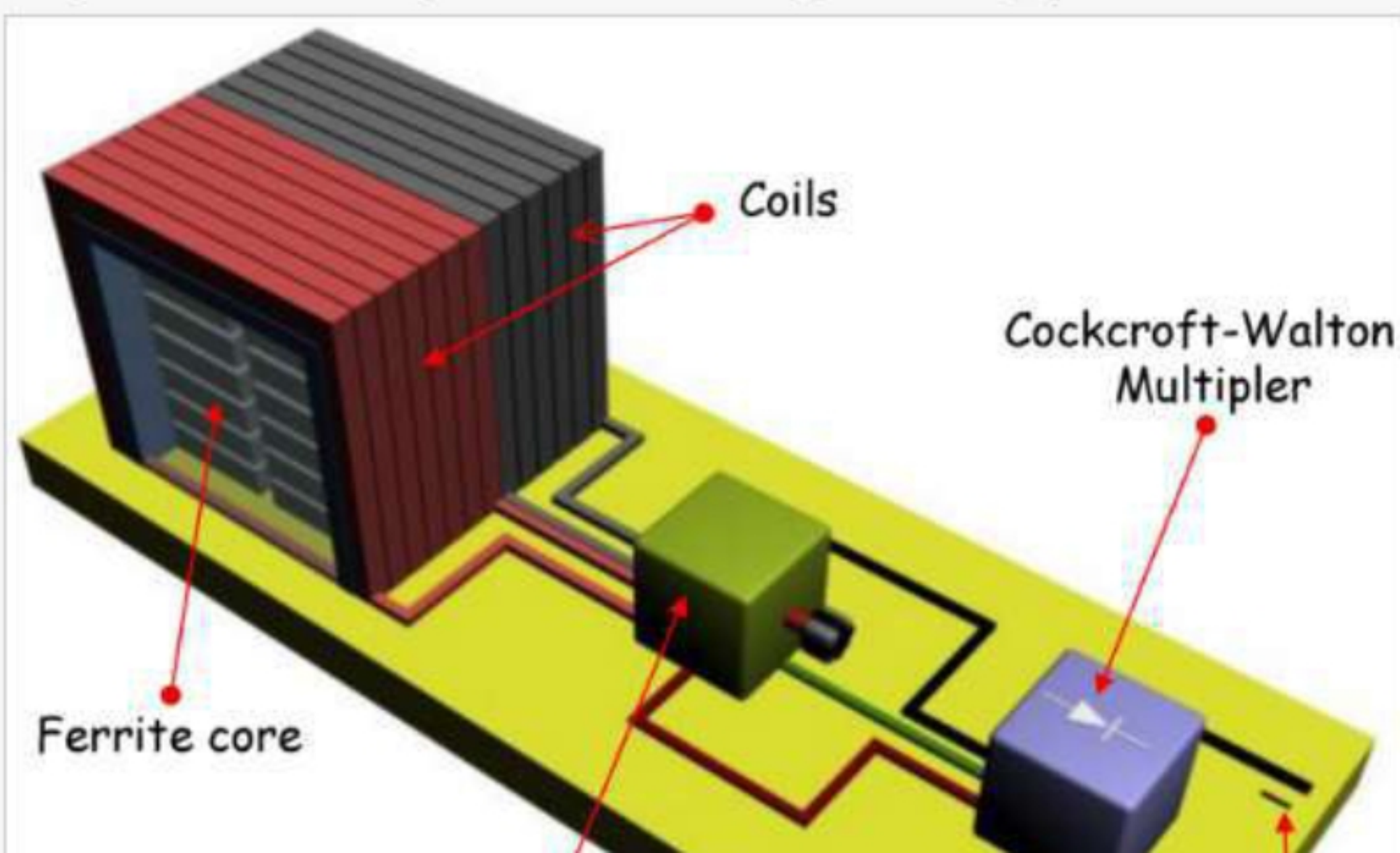
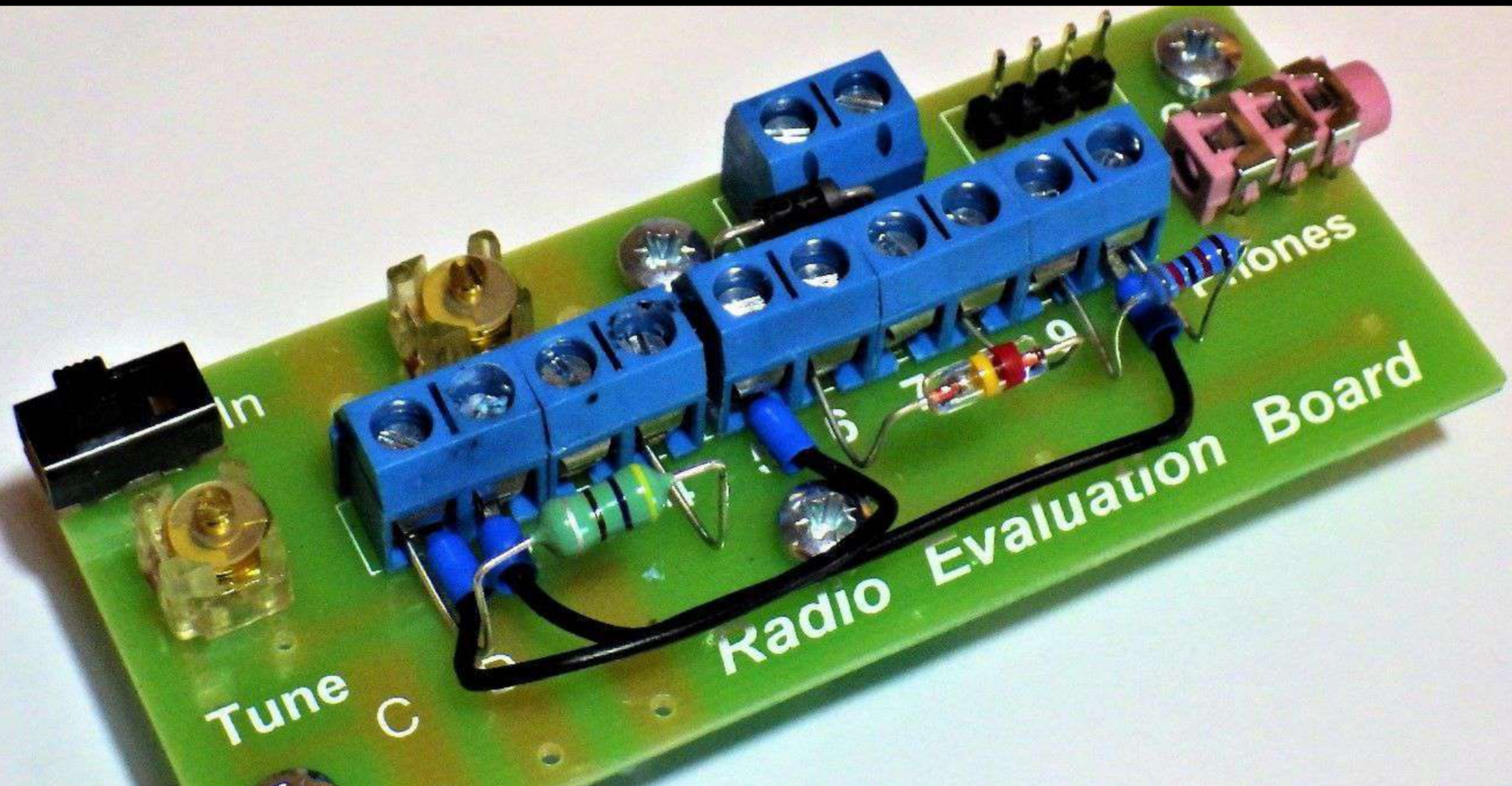
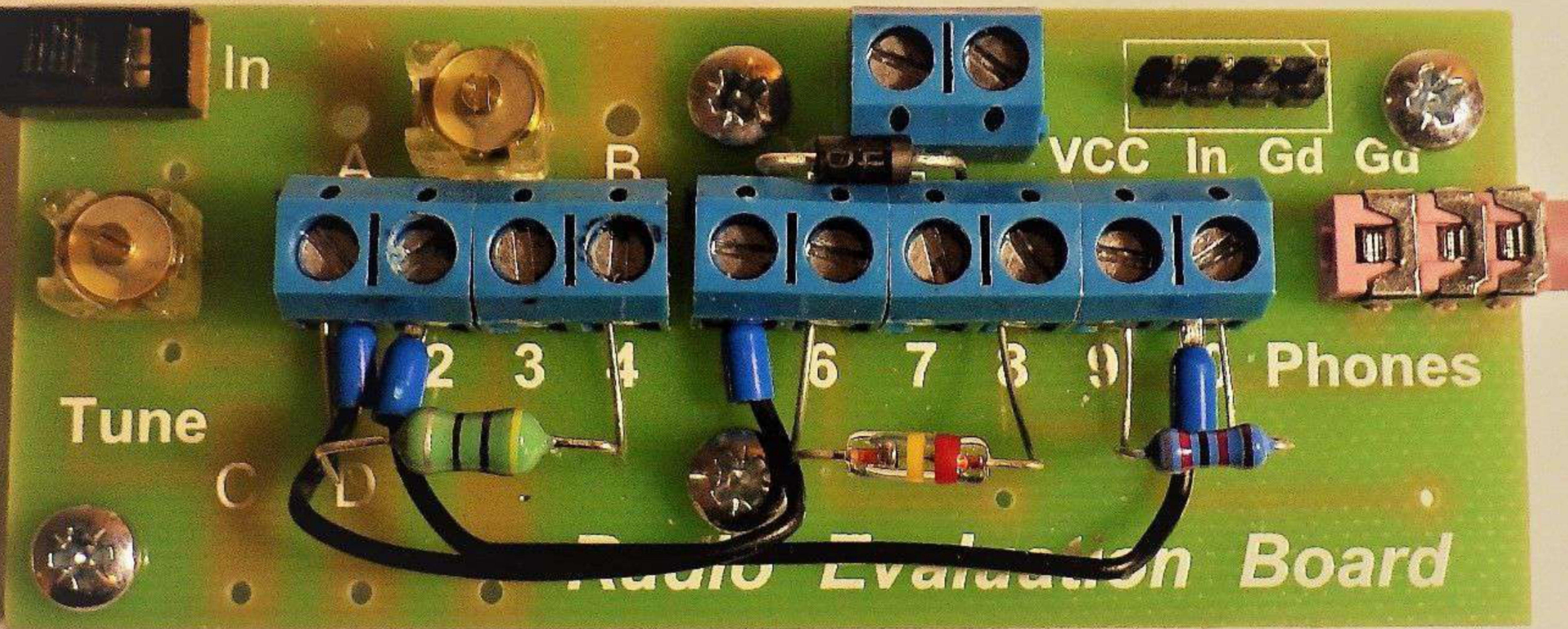
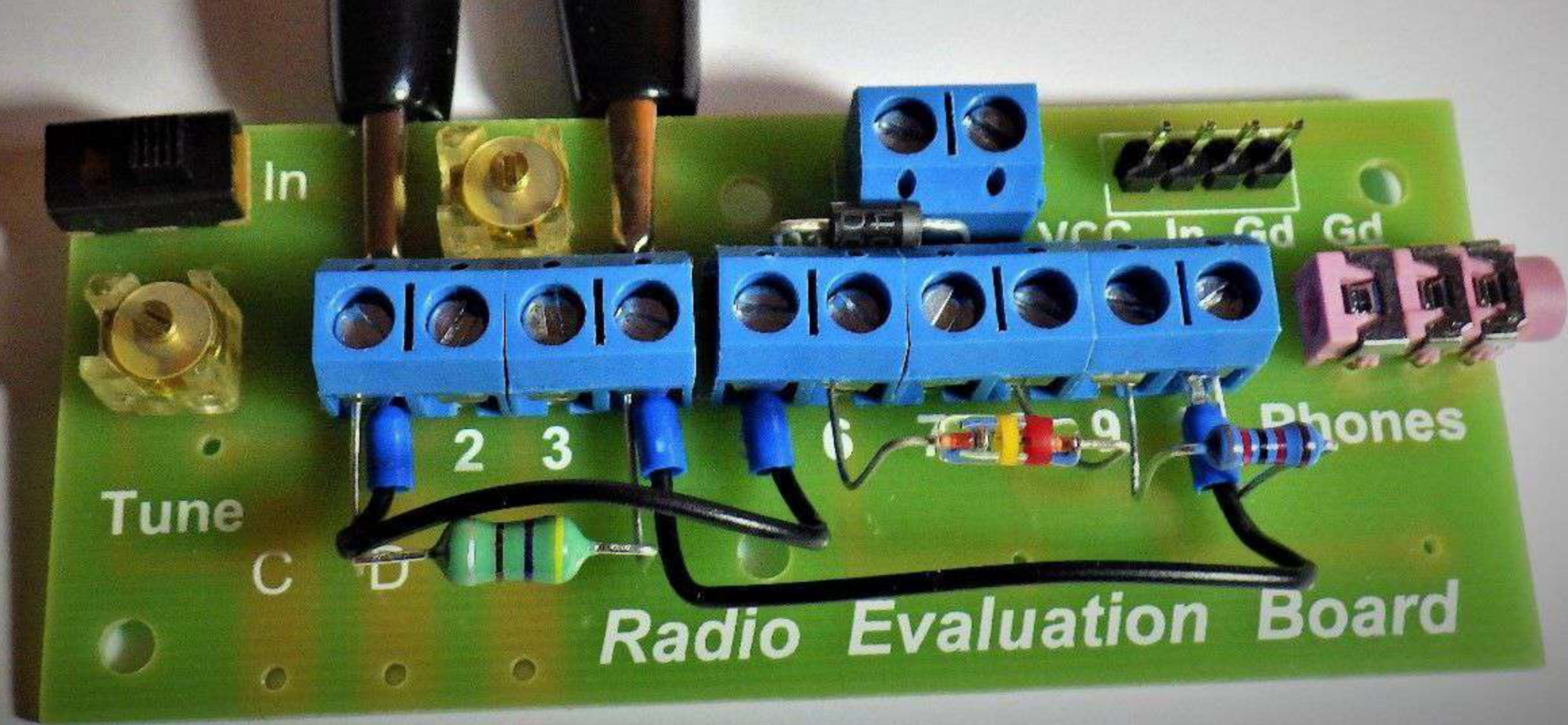


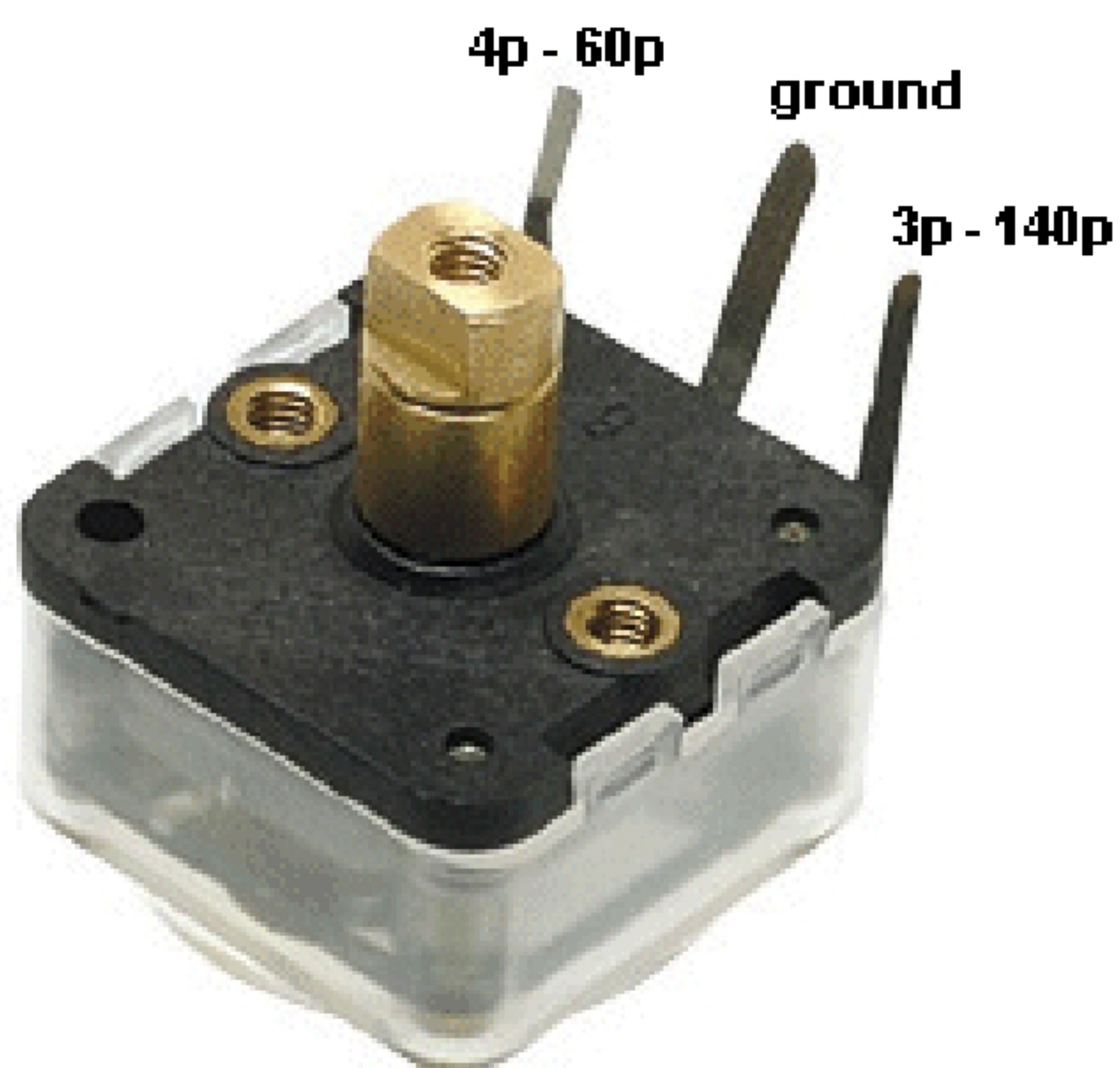
Figure 6. Pictorial image of the AM-RF energy harvesting system.



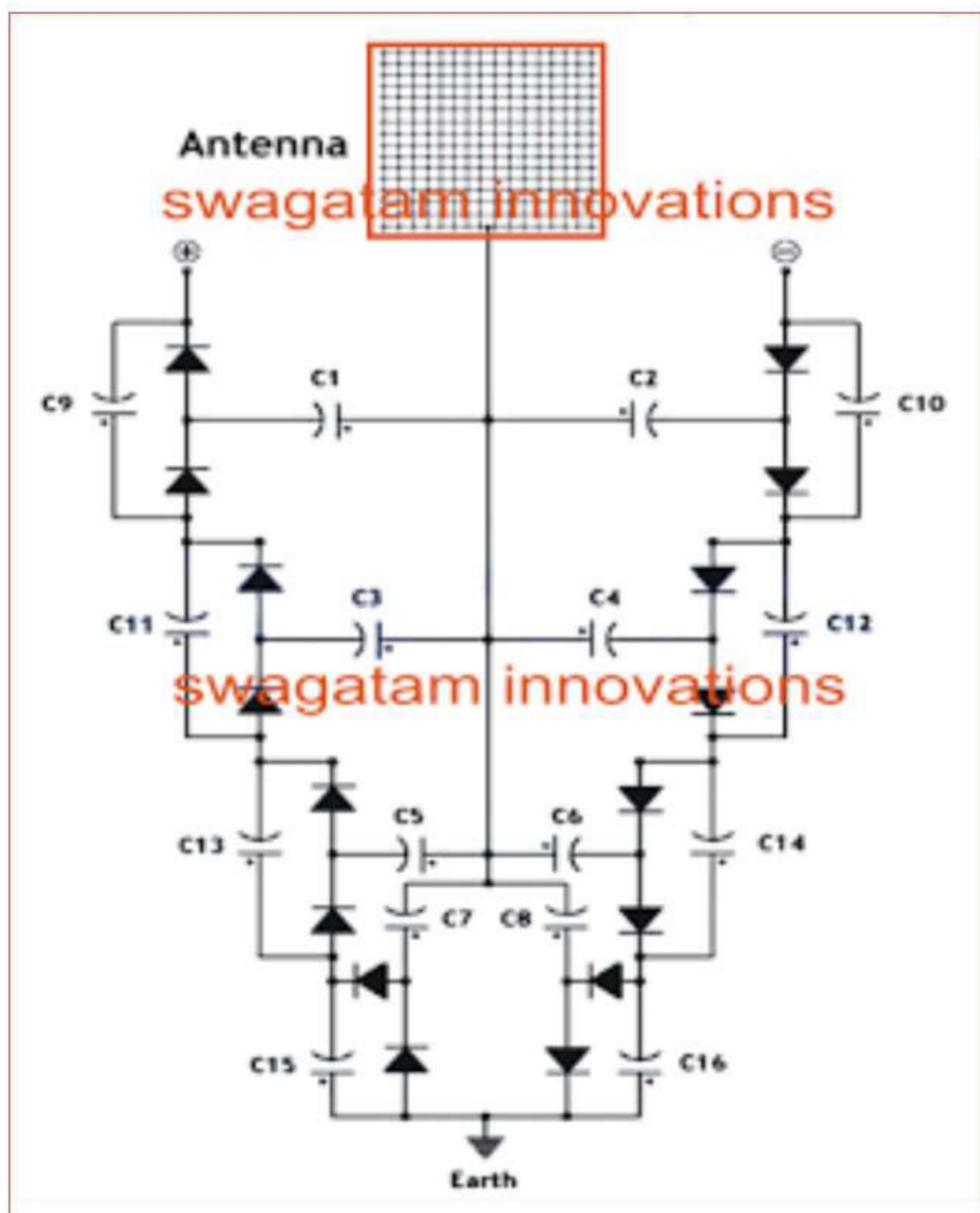








Circuit Diagram

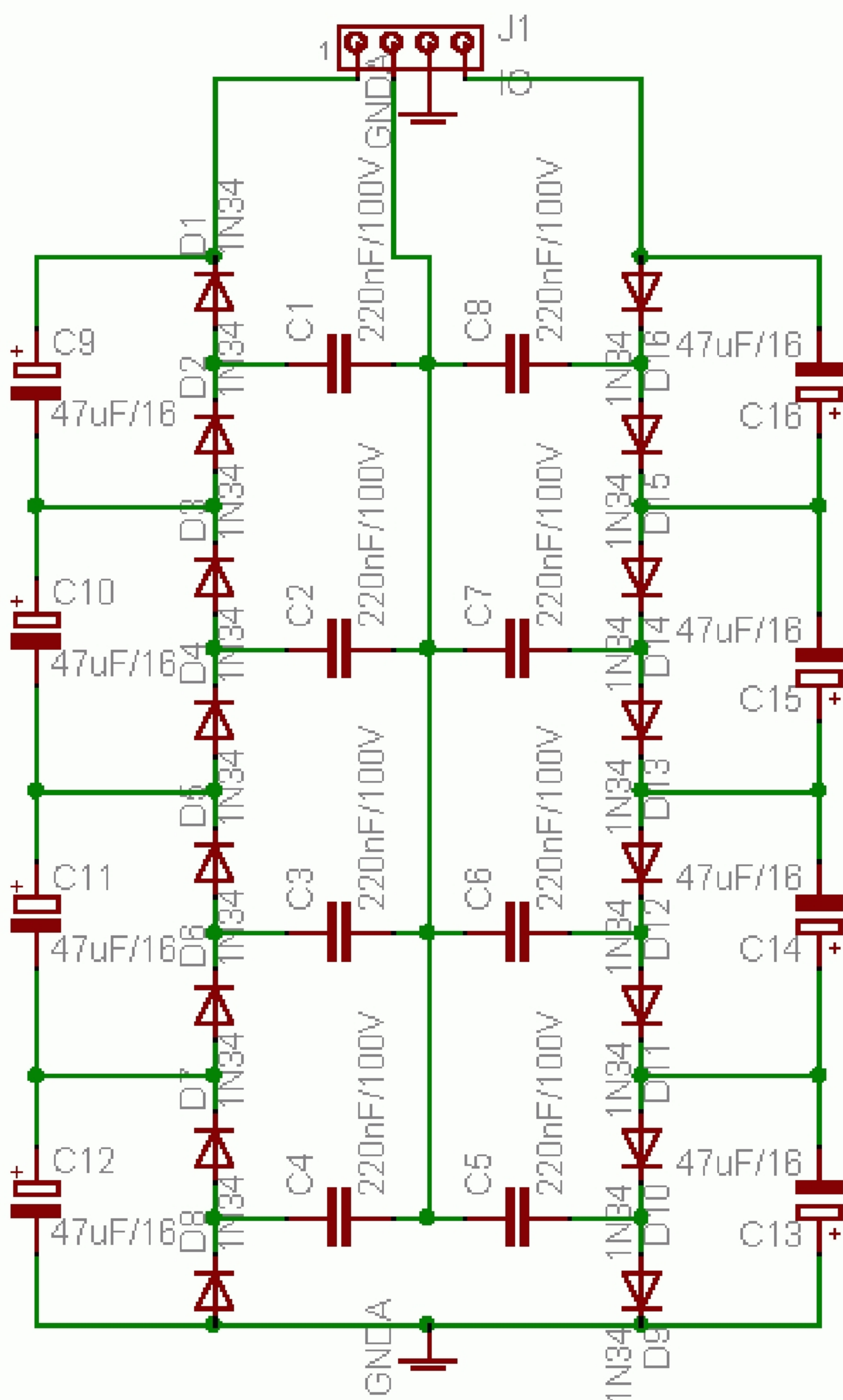


Parts List

All Diodes are 1N4148

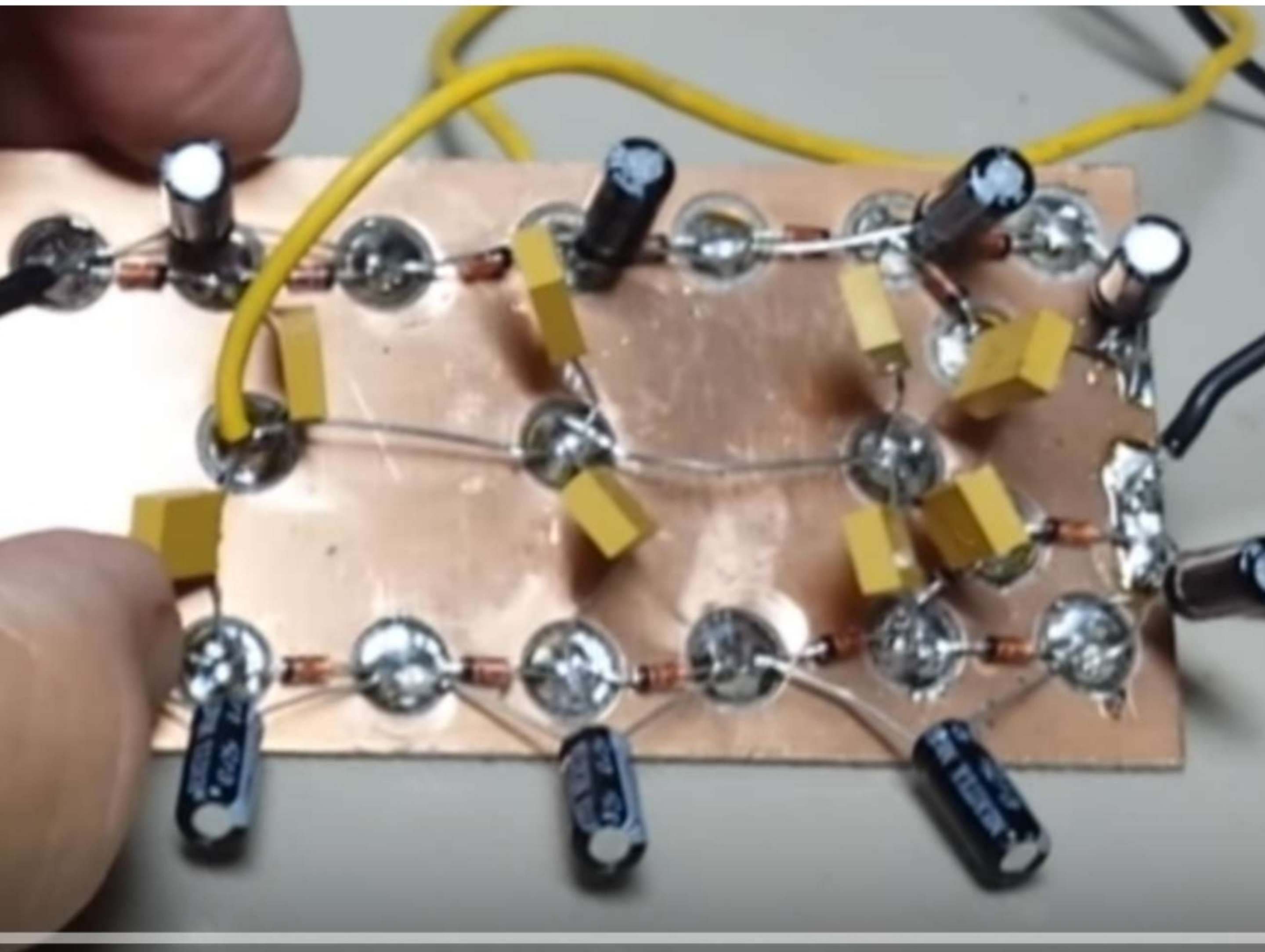
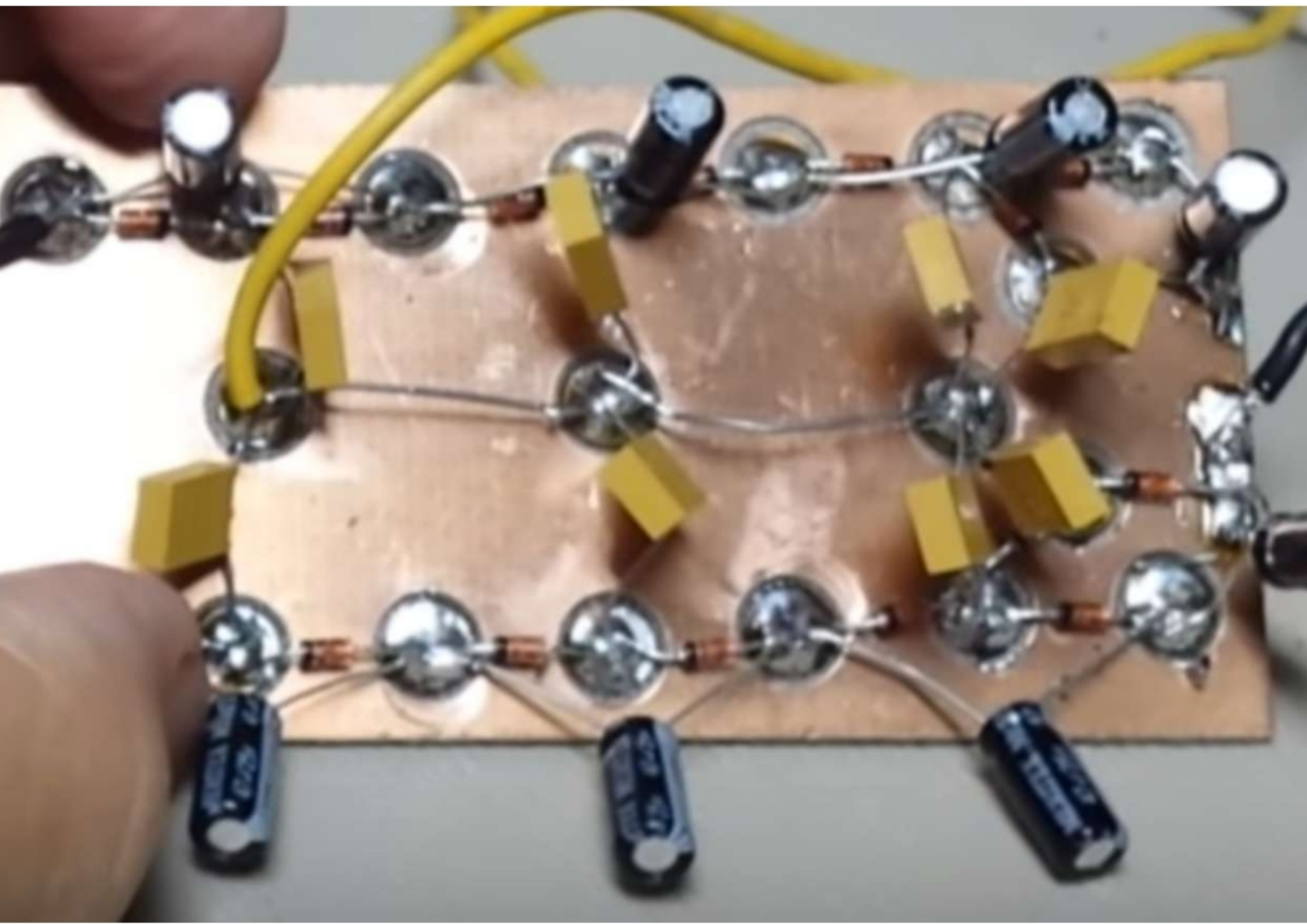
C1---C8 = 0.22uF/100V mylar

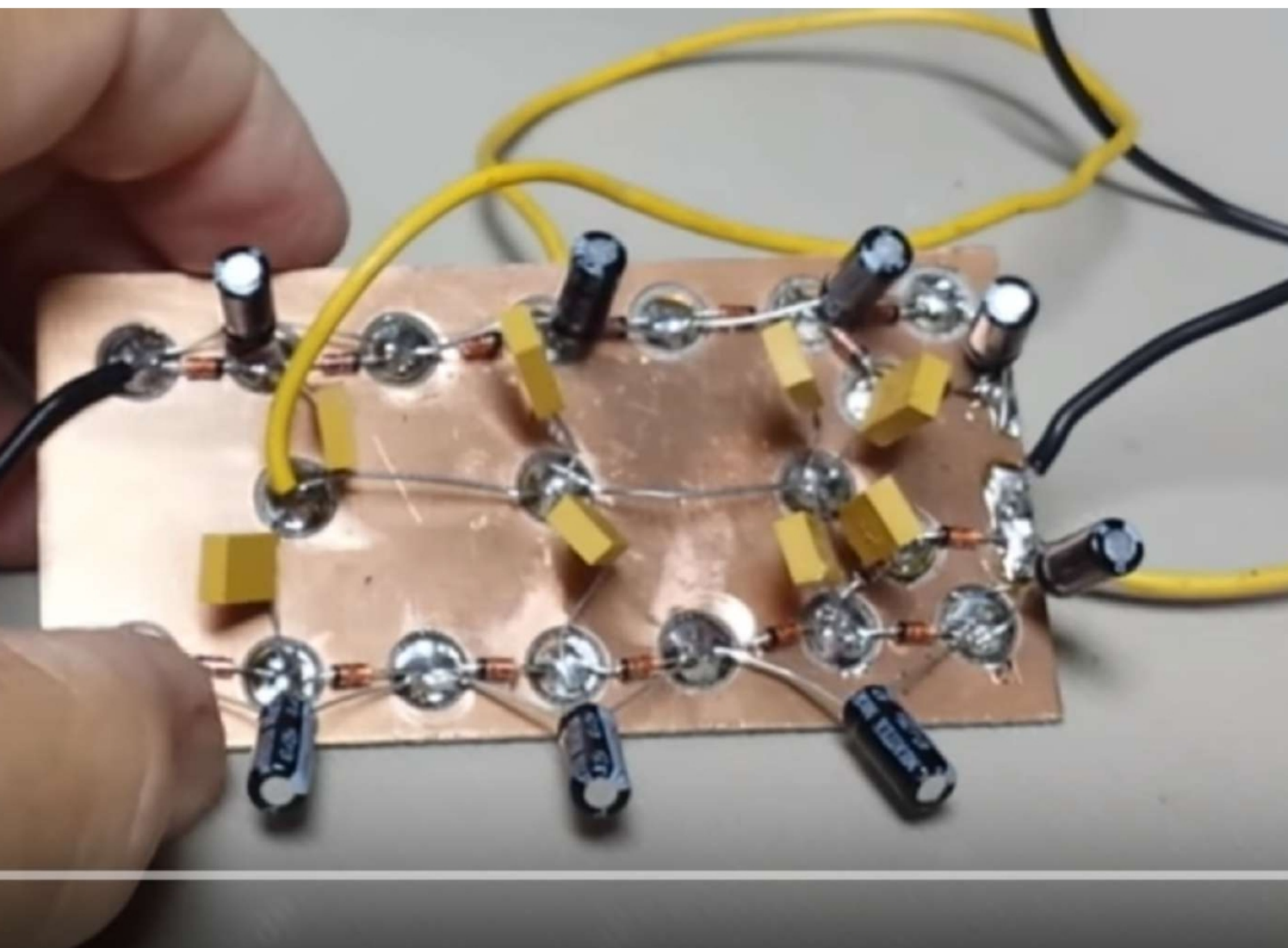
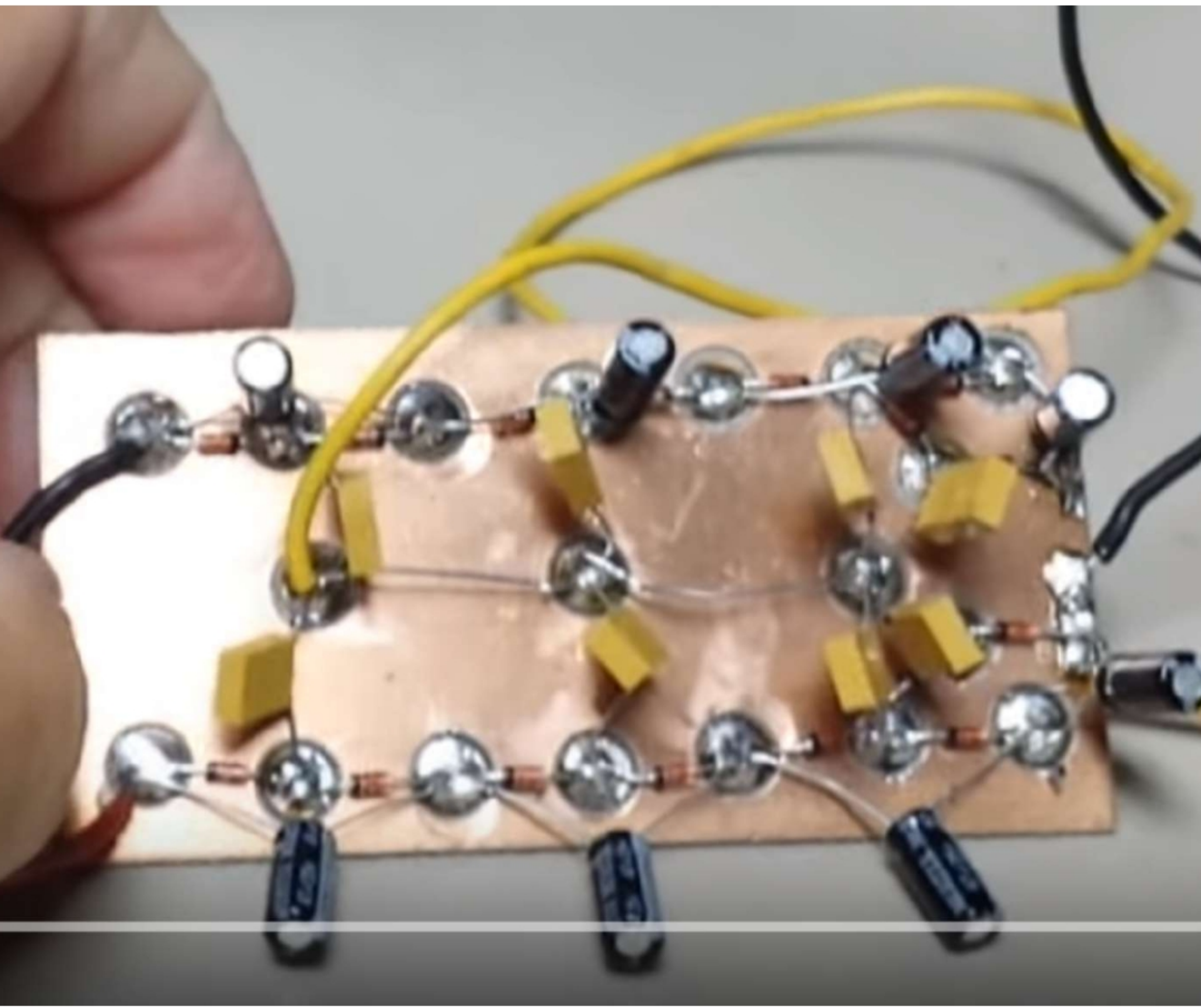
C9----C16 = 33uF/25V electrolytic

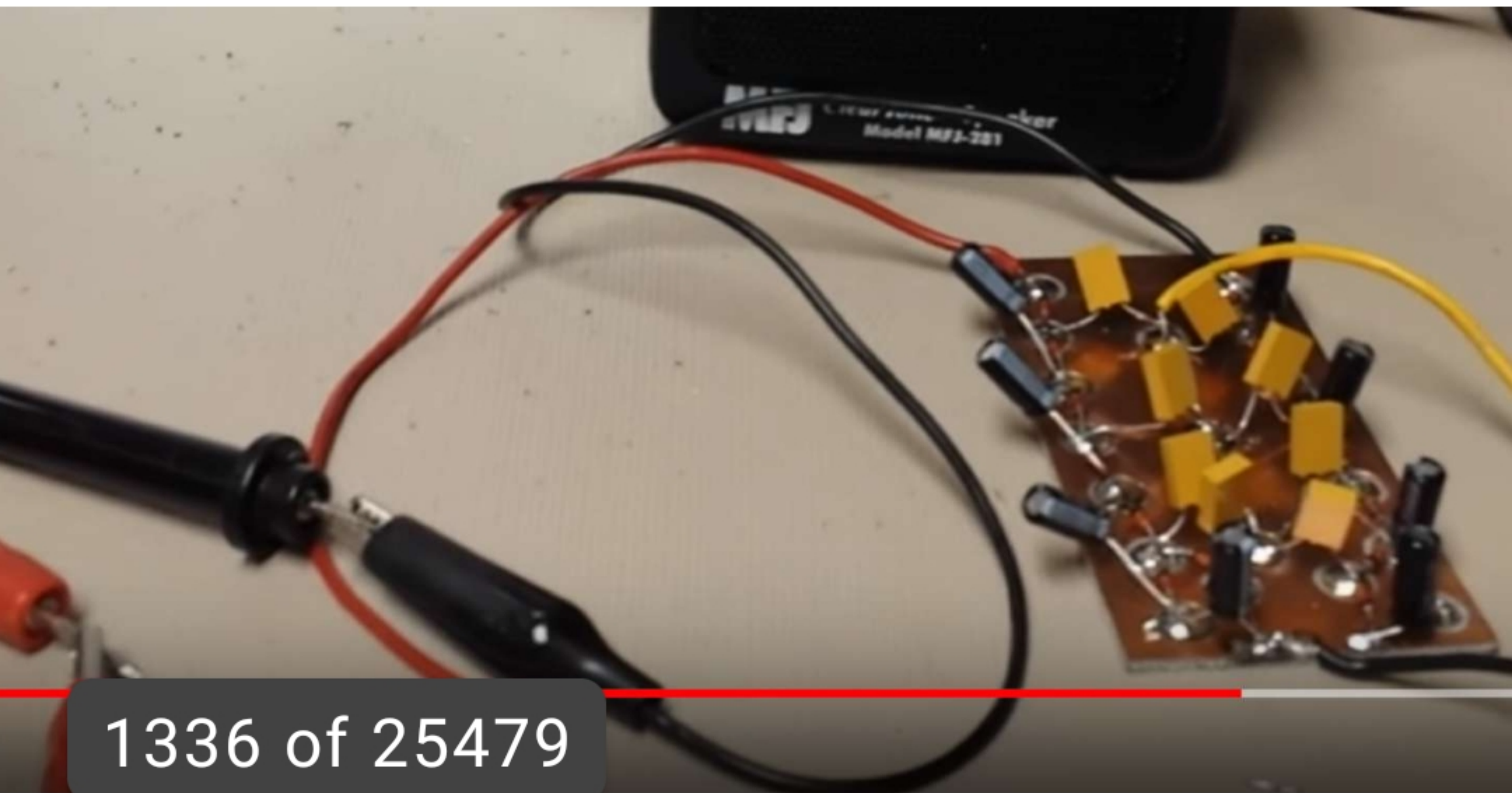
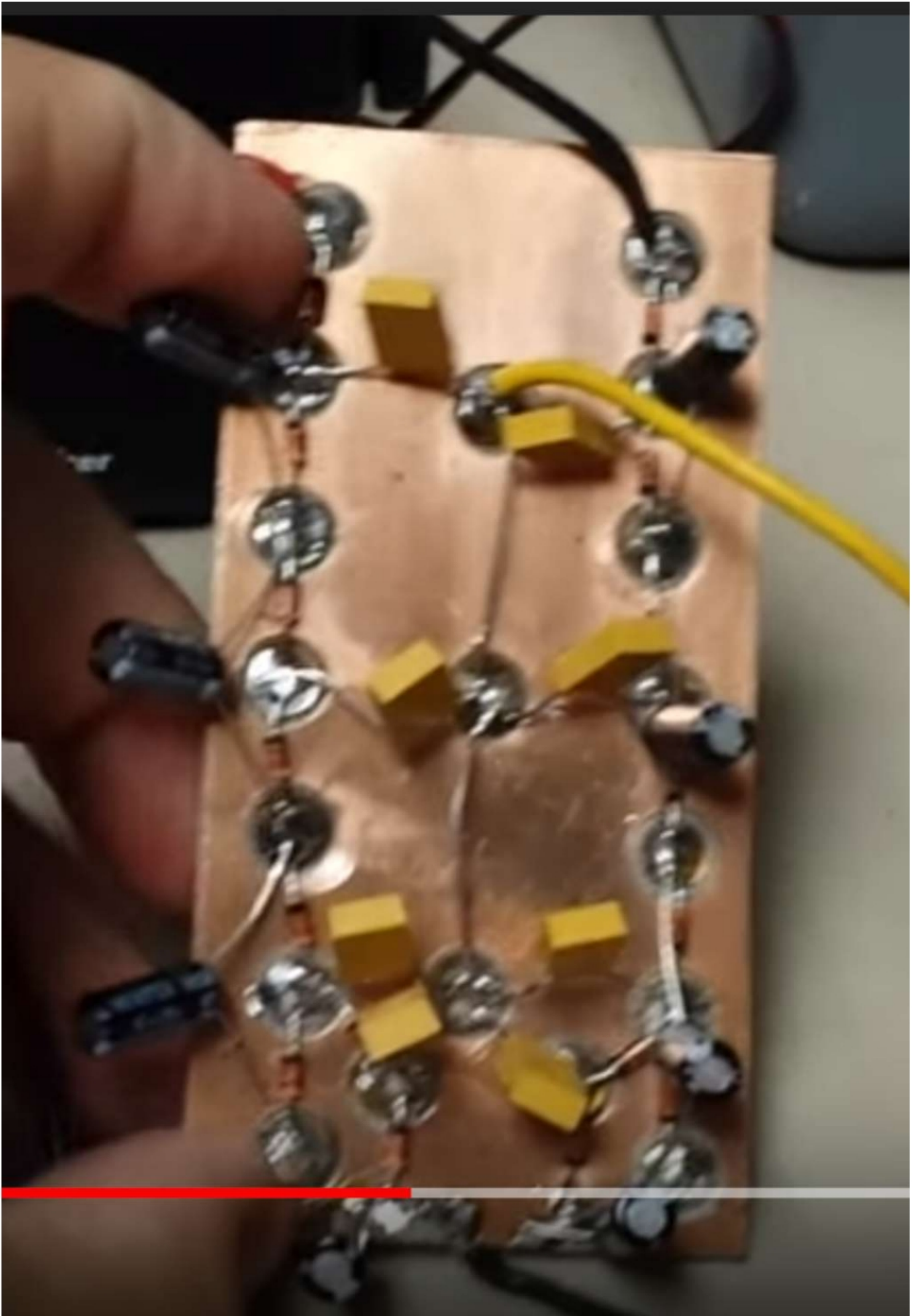


AMBIENT POWER MODULE

(C) - GROUNDLOOP 2012







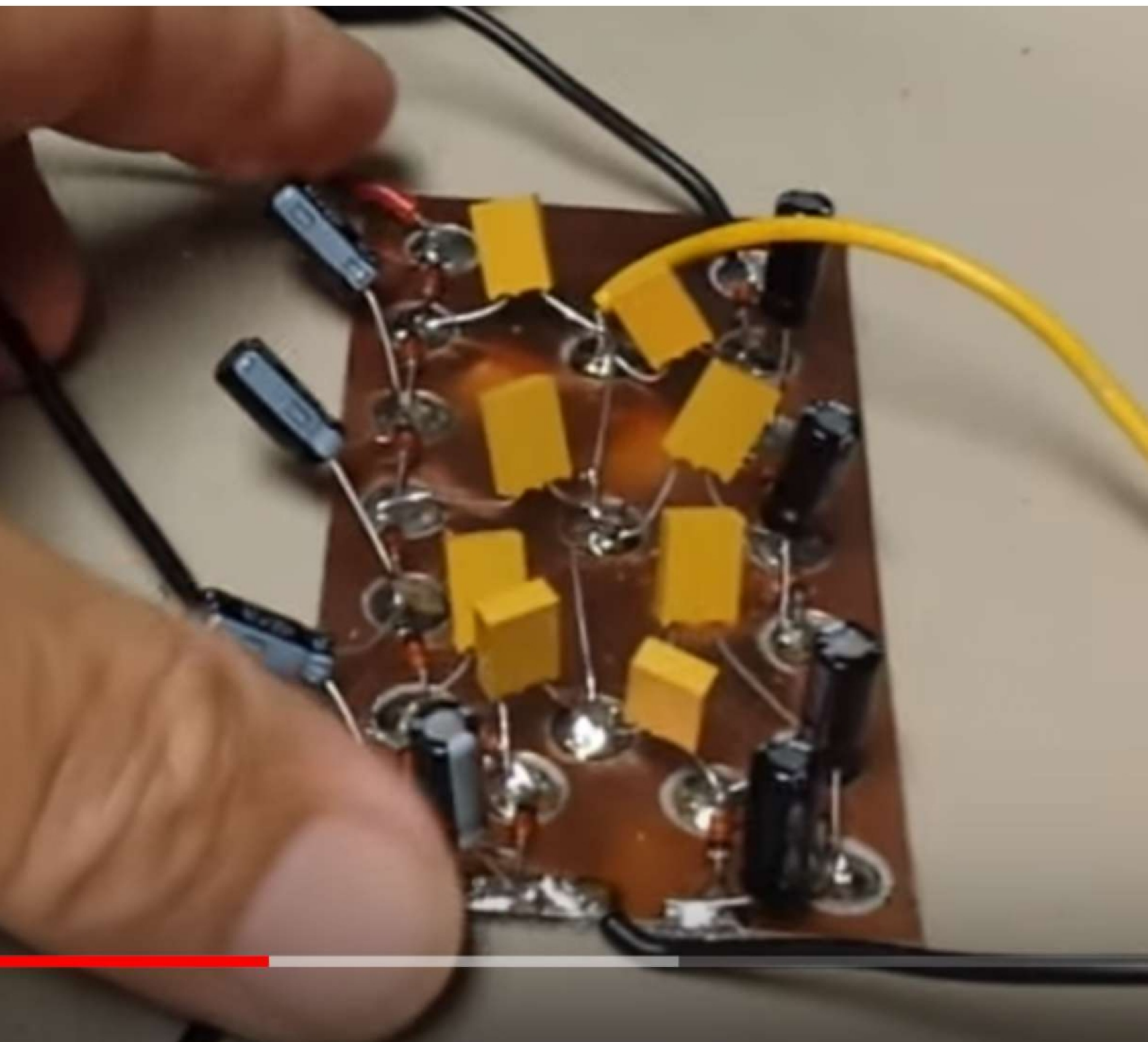
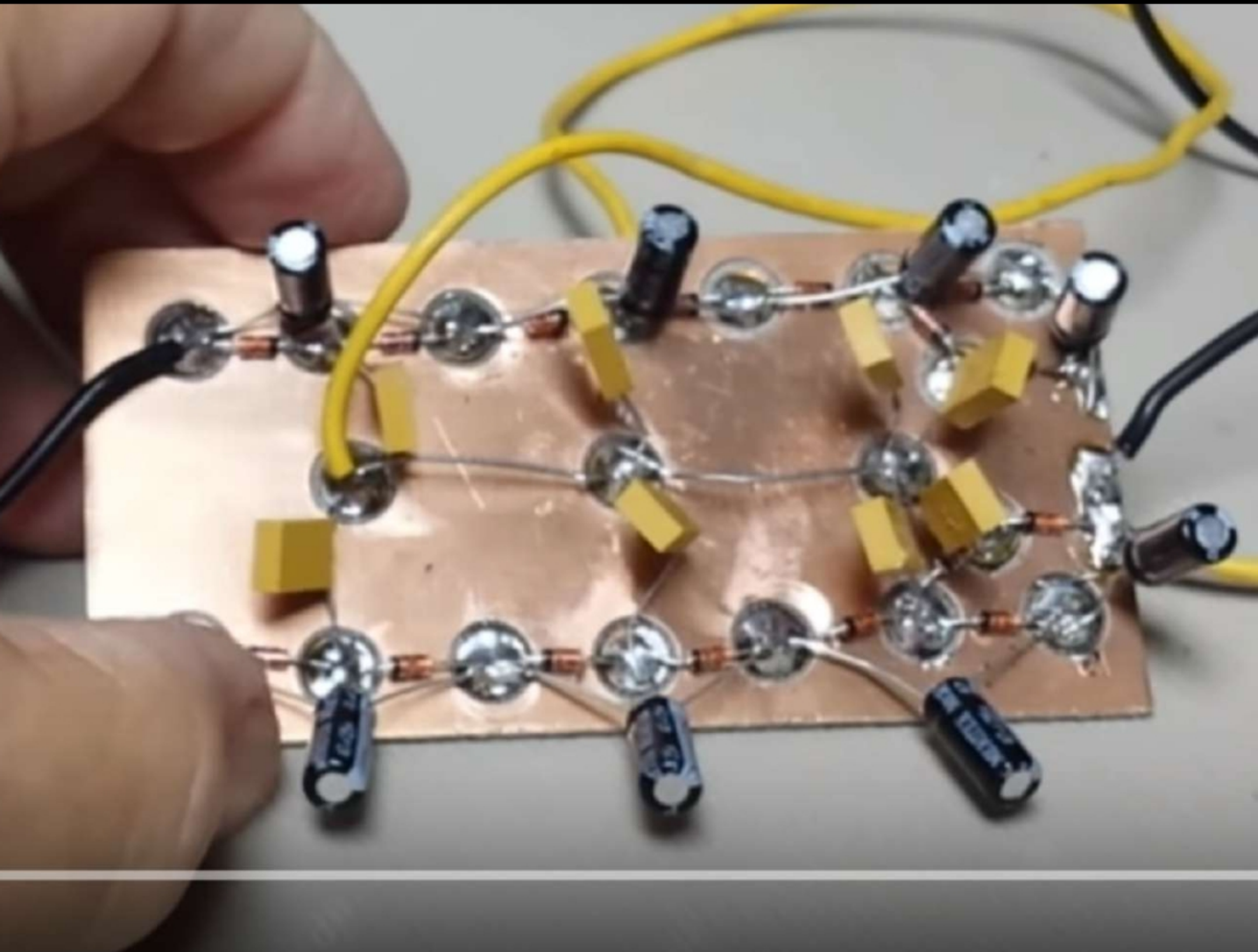
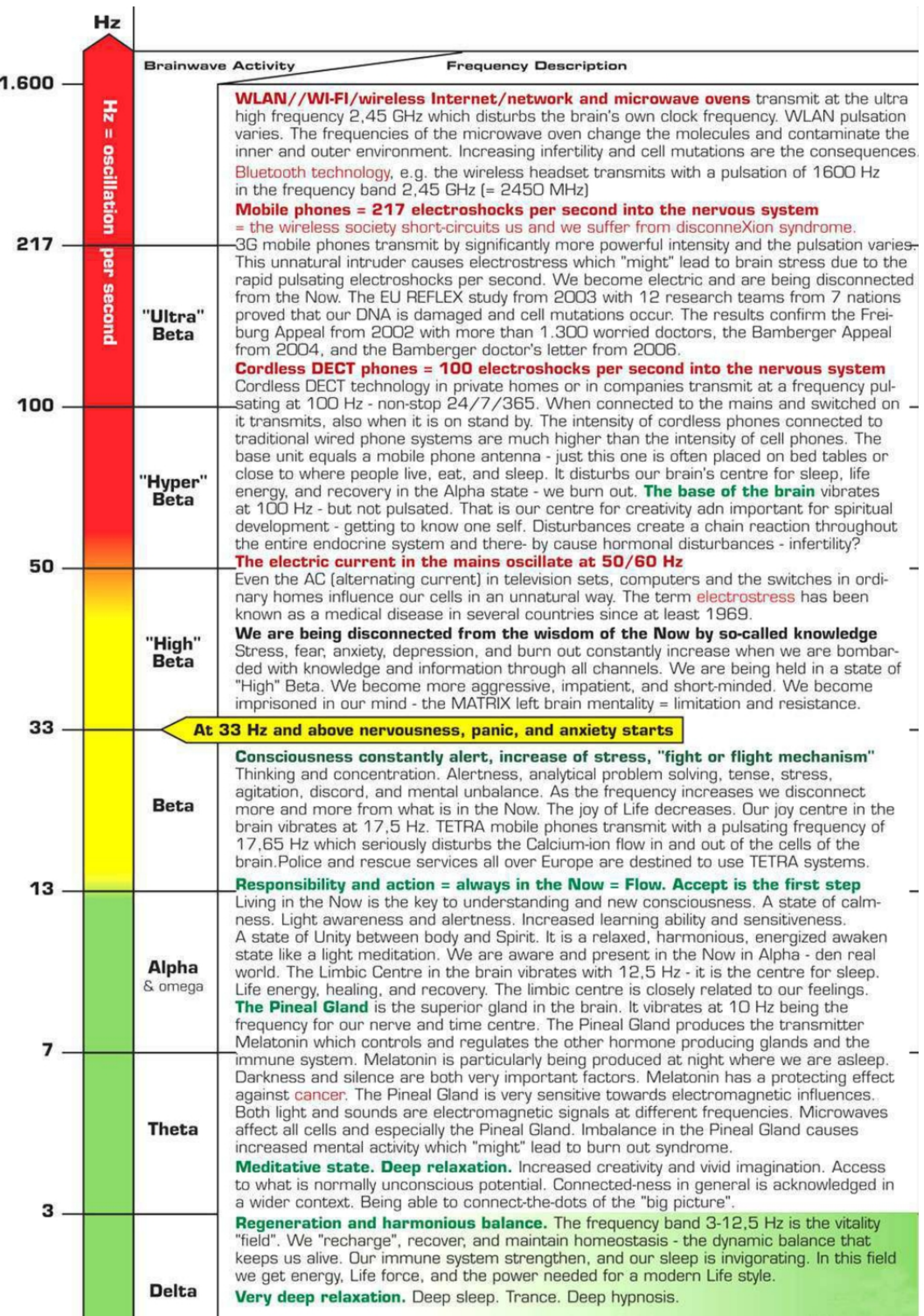


Figure 5.7: Photograph of designed rectifiers: A, B and Ch4_rectifier.



oadband antenna:
K Horn (1-18GHz)



Antenna under test

